The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

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CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Two Shillings and Sixpence, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

*The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "*SYDNEY MORNING HERALD*" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* MR. JOHN HARRIS, *and* MR. WM. BALL, *Collectors, Sydney;* MR. JOSEPH HUNT, *Balmain;* MR. JOHN LISCOMBE, *Bathurst;* MR. LARAN WHITE, *Windsor;* MR. HUGH TAYLOR, ***Parramatta;*** MR. A. W. LARYMORE *Maitland and Wollombi;* ——— *Campbelltown;* MR. JOHN COLEMAN, *Penrith;* MR. R. DAVISON, *Wollongong;* MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, *Postmaster, Cassilis;* MR. JOHN GRAY, *Queanbeyan;* MR. ARTHUR BROWN, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* MR. JOHN M'KEE, *Berrima;* MR. WILLIAM BARNARD RHODES, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "*KEMP AND FAIRFAX,*" who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

*The "*SYDNEY MORNING HERALD*" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* ONLY *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* ADVERTISEMENTS *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.*

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half year; and the Proprietors must be furnished at the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.
Lower George-street

MORETON BAY.

NOTICE.—The STEAMER *SOVEREIGN* will leave Sydney for Brisbane Town, on Tuesday, 30th May, at five o'clock, p.m. Shippers are requested to send their goods to the Wharf before three o'clock on the day of sailing; and the names of passengers should be given in at the office on Monday, the 29th, at twelve o'clock, a.m., in order that they may be cleared at the Water Police Office.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.
Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, May 24. 7181

"SEAHORSE" STEAM SHIP.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN SYDNEY, TWOFOLD BAY, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, AND PORT PHILLIP.

THE STEAM SHIP *SEAHORSE* will leave Sydney, from the Flour Company's Wharf—

For HOBART TOWN, on Saturday evening the 3rd June, at 6 p.m.

For the towns of LAUNCESTON and PORT PHILLIP, on Saturday evening, the 19th June, at 6 o'clock, p.m.

Cabin Fare £10
Steerage £4

Freight to Port Phillip .... 45s. per ton
" Launceston . 30s. per ton
" Hobart Town 30s. per ton

Bills of lading must be on the usual steamship form, which can be had at any stationer's.

For the convenience of the inhabitants of the Maneroo district, the *Seahorse* will call at the township of BOYD, Twofold Bay, both ways, going and returning.

Cabin £3
Steerage £1

Further information obtained upon application to BOYD AND CO.,
Unwin's Buildings, near the Custom House.
6883

FOR PORT ALBERT,

THE SCHOONER *PATERSON*, under engagement to sail on Sunday next, 28th instant. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Union Wharf.

7165. W. H. SAWYER.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HOBART TOWN,

TO SAIL ON THE 30TH INST.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY,

THE fine first-class brigantine *WATERLILY*, 156 tons, John Hayle, Esq., commander, has all her freight, and several passengers engaged, and will sail with her usual punctuality on the 30th instant. For passage only, having very superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
May 24. 7135

FOR HOBART TOWN.

POSITIVELY THE FIRST VESSEL.

THE fine fast sailing cutter *CHARLOTTE*, Captain Richards, will sail on Sunday, the 28th instant, full or not full. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

J. B. METCALFE.
May 24. 7135

FOR MADRAS.

TO SAIL ON THE 6TH JUNE.

THE fast-sailing Barque *WINSCALES*, Captain J. Connelly, 400 tons register. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, and carrying an experienced surgeon, apply to the commander on board, at Thom's Wharf, or to

R. W. ROBINSON, King-street West.
May 16. 6731

FOR VALPARAISO,

And will call at any Port in New Zealand, should sufficient freight offer.

THE new Clyde-built brig *CONTENT*, 150 tons register, J. Hamilton, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days. *For freight or passage* apply on board, or to

7192 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR PASSAGE ONLY.

BATAVIA AND MAURITIUS.

THE FIRST-CLASS SHIP *COURIER*, J. H. Baigrie, Commander, to leave positively the 1st of June. Application to be made on board, or to

J. J. COHEN, George-street.
May 24. 7164

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ON THE FIRST JUNE.

THE fast-sailing BARQUE *ARACHNE*, Pearce, master, will positively sail on the above day; has one cabin disengaged, and three steerage berths. For passage apply to the Captain on board; or

W. TUCKER AND CO., Pitt-street.
May 24. 7161

NOTICE.—Passengers by the *ARACHNE*, are requested to be on board on Wednesday Evening, the 31st instant; she will sail for London at day-light on Thursday, June 1. 7160

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(To follow the brig *Harlequin*.)

THE A 1 SHIP *FAMA* 299 tons register: has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the commander on board, or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.
Sydney, May 23. 7083

FOR LONDON.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF WOOL AND PASSENGERS.

THE FINE BARQUE *CYGNET*, Captain Dalston, will sail for the above Port, on or before the 25th inst., and has room for fifty bales Wool, three cabin, and three steerage passengers. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to

A. B. SMITH AND CO., Sussex-street.
Sydney, May 17. 6798

FOR LONDON,

TO SAIL ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT,

THE fine fast-sailing A 1 ship *CHELYDRA*, 350 tons, D. D. Wishart, Commander, has a large part of her cargo engaged, and very superior accommodation for passengers. Apply to

GEORGE THORNE, 43, Lower George-street.
Sydney, May 29. 6948

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine fast-sailing, A1 brigantine *TALENT*, 133 tons register, L. J. Finnie, commander, has all her dead weight ready for shipment, and will meet with despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Finnie, on board, at Moore's Wharf, or to

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.
Hunter-street, May 16. 6775

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE well-known regular trader first-class river-built barque *RWERETTA*, Captain Benjamin Darley, now lying off Botts's Wharf, will sail with her usual punctuality, the greater part of her cargo being ready for shipment. For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, or to

WILLIAM C. BOTTS.

N.B.—The accommodation of this ship for cabin passengers is very superior, and she will carry an experienced surgeon. 5597

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast-sailing first-class brig *MARGARET*, J. M'Kinnon, commander, having now nearly completed loading, will sail on the 30th. Has three cabins disengaged. For freight or passage apply on board, or to

7191 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast sailing A. 1. barque *BRANKENMOOR*, 310 tons burthen, Captain Smith, expected daily from Launceston. Apply to

GRIFFITHS, GORE AND CO., Bent-street.
May 23. 7134

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast sailing Barque *OSPREY*, 382 tons per register, R. Kirk, Commander. This vessel from her breadth of beam is well adapted for the conveyance of sheep or cattle, and would be chartered to New Zealand or elsewhere for the above purpose, on reasonable terms. She is now discharging her inward cargo, and will be ready for sea in a few days. Application to be made to the captain, on board; or to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.
6813 Fort street.

FOR SALE,

THE fast sailing Schooner *PERSEVERANCE*, 46 tons, with sails, anchors, cables, and gear complete, as she now stands. May be seen alongside Armitage's Wharf. Apply to

A. B. SMITH AND CO.
April 26. 5829

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

FOR SALE,

THE fine fast-sailing, first-class yacht-built brig *LOUISA*, 181 tons, stows a large cargo, and can be sent to sea at a short notice. For further particulars apply at the office of

A. & S. LYONS, Pitt-street.

She can be seen at Campbell's Wharf discharging her inward cargo. 6973

SHIP "DUBLIN."---BOTTOMRY WANTED.

WANTED, a bottomry on the ship *DUBLIN*, to the extent of seven hundred pounds. This ship is about to proceed to Auckland, New Zealand, from thence to the west coast of South America, and load a cargo for England.

N.B. Should sufficient inducement be held out, there will be no objection to this ship chartering for any part of the world.

Application to be made by letter to

GEO. B. DUNIAM,
6171 Commander ship *Dublin*

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA hereby give notice, that they will dispose of their drafts on London at thirty days' sight, in such sums as may be required.

J. P. ROBINSON, Resident Director.
Office, No. 2, Church Hill. 5099

SYDNEY SALTING COMPANY.

THIS Company has now commenced its operations, and requests all persons desirous of availing themselves of its services, to inform me by letter forthwith, of the number of the Cattle to be cured, and when they can be delivered.

JOHN INCHES, Manager.
Albion Wharf, May 16. 6896

ASSESSMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Town Clerk's Office, 18th May, 1843

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the City Council will be held at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Council Chambers in York-street, and will be adjourned from day to day to the same hour, for the sole purpose of

Taking into consideration and determination upon all the objections which have been made to the Assessment Lists, and the amount of Assessment, and which were entered and notified to the Town Clerk on or before Thursday last, the 11th instant.

And all persons interested in and being desirous of being heard in support of the objections so made, are requested to attend at such meetings accordingly.

The objections to the Assessment Lists will be proceeded with in the following order:

Second.—For Bourke Ward, on Thursday and Friday, the 25th and 26th May instant, at 2 o'clock.

Third.—For Brisbane Ward, on Tuesday, the 30th May instant, at 2 o'clock.

Fourth.—For Macquarie Ward, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 31st May and 1st June next, at 2 o'clock.

Fifth.—For Cook Ward, on Friday and Saturday, the 2nd and 3rd June next, at 2 o'clock.

Sixth.—For Phillip Ward, on Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th of June next, at 2 o'clock.

C. H. CHAMBERS,
6891 Town Clerk

DANIEL DISANDT, ESQ.

A LETTER, addressed to the above-named gentleman, is lying at the Office of

A. B. SMITH AND CO.
Sussex street, May 24. 7193

TENDERS REQUIRED.

Town Clerk's Office, May 20, 1843.

MR. ANTHONY MORRIS having declined to perform his tender for levelling and repairing a part of Kent-street, Notice is hereby given, that at his risk fresh tenders for levelling and repairing that part of Kent street which lies between Market-street and Erskine-street, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the City Surveyor's Offices, Council Chambers, will be received at this office on or before the 27th instant.

The plan and specification can be seen, and any information required respecting the same, and the work to be done, may be obtained at the office of the City Surveyor between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock each day.

Security to the amount of £50 will be required for the due performance of the work.

The tenders must specify the names of two respectable persons as sureties.

The sureties must sign the tender, which will be taken as a guarantee on their part, with the Corporation, to give the required security to the satisfaction of the Town Clerk.

The tenders must be addressed under cover to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for levelling and repairing Kent-street."

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS,
7003 Town Clerk.

MESSENGER FOR THE COUNCIL.

APPLICANTS for the situation of Messenger for the City Council, are required to attend personally at the Meeting of the Subordinate Officers' Committee, on *Friday*, the 26th instant, at seven o'clock, P.M., at the Council Chamber.

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 24th May, 1843.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS OF WINDSOR, RICHMOND, LIVERPOOL, AND CAMPBELLTOWN.

GENTLEMEN,—Having done myself the honour of visiting each of you, in your respective Boroughs,

I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for the manner in which you have been pleased to receive me, and for the way in which you have come forward to support each other in the attainment of British Institutions. In Richmond, your unanimity, and warm attachment, I trust, will not be forgotten. In Windsor, your firmness, (and manly forbearance) together with your firm adherance to sound principles; commands my highest admiration and esteem. In Liverpool and Campbelltown; your candid, manly, and heartfelt demonstrations of respect, for a good cause, will command my lasting gratitude; and has proved, that we are fully ripe, for the enjoyment of the birthright of our forefathers, which has been bestowed upon us by the hands of our beloved Sovereign. Let us therefore prove by our conduct, that we are worthy of such a boon.

I have every confidence in your firmness, and shall now content myself, until the day of Election, when I hope every elector will come boldly to the poll, and honestly vote for that man, in whom his conscience tells him, he may most safely trust his highest and dearest privileges.

In the mean time, gentlemen, I shall feel great pleasure in visiting you as often, in your various localities, as my time will admit, and beg leave, gentlemen, to subscribe myself,

Your most obedient humble servant,
W. BOWMAN
Richmond, March 1. 3197

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE UNITED CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

GENTLEMEN,—I return you my sincere thanks for the impartial, generous, and kind treatment I have experienced from you, since I first commenced soliciting your votes and interest in aiding my return to the Legislative Council. Every day proves to me that the anticipations I first formed of your strenuous support have been well founded. Having obtained a considerable majority of votes, I await with confidence, and trust to your honour and exertions, until the day of polling; and I feel convinced that your frankly accorded pledges are not to be moved, either by flattery on the one hand, or intimidation on the other. With these convictions on my mind, I confidently await the issue of the ensuing election, and again thank you, collectively and individually, for your unceasing zeal and exertions. In conclusion, gentlemen, I beg to assure you that I feel doubly anxious for the time, which is not far distant, when I hope to have an opportunity of proving to you that my greatest ambition is to forward and protect the interests of my Country, and, in particular, to promote the welfare of your Boroughs.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. FITZGERALD.
4 15

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF COOK AND WESTMORELAND.

GENTLEMEN,—Having announced my intention to offer myself as a Candidate to represent your interests in the new Legislative Council of this Colony, and having so often laid my sentiments and opinions before you, I deem it now a work of supererogation in me to continue the same, but merely to address you as your Candidate, and solicit your votes and suffrages, assuring you, should you honour me with your support and finally send me forth as your representative, I shall ever feel it my duty and greatest ambition to forward your interests to the best of my ability.

I remain, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
4584 GEORGE BOWMAN.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTIES OF ROXBURGH AND WELLINGTON.

GENTLEMEN,—The electoral Districts and Counties which are to return Members for the Colonial Legislature, having been promulgated, I hasten to announce to you my intention of soliciting the honour of being your Representative.

I have requested the honour of representing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington, from the fact of my having some stake in the former County, added to the idea that I shall have it in my power of being of some service to them: I have also been induced to offer myself to your notice, that I may have an opportunity of assuring you how much I have the interest of your Counties at heart, and of convincing you by my votes, (should you do me the honour of electing me), of my determination to oppose every act that I may deem prejudicial to your interests; while at the same time it will be my duty to give my cordial support to the best of my ability to every suggestion having for its object the general welfare and prosperity of the Colony. I have watched with much anxiety the cause of the distress which of late years has fallen upon this, our Country; and I have no hesitation in asserting my belief that they have chiefly emanated, and are mainly attributable, to the mistaken and short-sighted policy, not of our local, but our home Government: to counteract the evil of this fatal tendency, it behoves every person who has a stake or any interest in the prosperity and happiness of this country, to come forward at this period and appear before its constituency, that the electors may have an opportunity of selecting the men best fitted for the performance of the many and arduous tasks that must necessarily devolve on the commencement of a new Legislative Council.

I will do myself the honour of canvassing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington personally, and through my friends, at the earliest possible period.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
W. RUSSELL.
Regentville, Penrith, January 14. 797

TO BE SOLD, a small fount of Nonpareil Type, at a reduced price, having been in use for a short time. Enquire at the *Sydney Morning Herald* Office

MRS. T. W. ELLIS informs her friends and the public, that her preparatory School will be opened on the 12th May next, when she will be prepared to receive children under ten years of age, at the charge of Twenty Guineas per year for board and education.

A few day scholars will be received.
No. 1, William-street, Newtown Vale. 6797

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. J. EMANUEL, SURGEON DENTIST wishes to inform his patients and the public, that he has removed from his late residence to George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

TEETH.--A NEW DISCOVERY.

MR. J. EMANUEL begs to submit to the public his peculiar method of supplying artificial and natural teeth, from one to a complete set, upon the beautiful system of self adhesion, without the aid of springs, wires, clasps, or fastenings of any kind—and above all, are firmer in the mouth—and fixed with that attention to nature so as to excite surprise in the most sceptical. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves to the most tender gums, or remaining stumps, with out causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extracting quite unnecessary. They are guaranteed to answer every purpose of articulation and mastication. Mr. E. begs to invite the public to an inspection of the specimens of his effective system of dental mechanism in all its varieties—so free from pain in their application—and which may be seen at his residence daily.

LIST OF CHARGES.	£	s.	d.
A single tooth	2	2	0
Stopping with gold cement	0	10	6
Ditto with pure gold leaf	0	15	0
Scaling	0	10	6
Extracting	0	5	0

In conclusion, Mr. Emanuel invites the special attention of his patients, any medical gentleman, and the public in general, to examine HIS DIPLOMA AS DENTIST, having received the same from the MEDICAL BOARD OF HOLLAND, in the year 1836.

Children's teeth carefully attended to.

Scorbutic disease of the gums perfectly eradicated.

Loose teeth fastened, whether arising from neglect or the too frequent use of calomel.

At home from 10, A.M., till 5, P.M.

Residence—George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

SEAHORSE HOTEL,

TOWNSHIP OF BOYD, TWOFOLD BAY.

FOR the convenience of Passengers going to and returning from Maneroo, this Hotel will be completed in a few weeks, and will be conducted in a manner calculated to give satisfaction to the public, and as nearly as possible at ENGLISH PRICES. 3873

METROPOLITAN REFRESHMENT ROOMS, AND CONFECTIONERY ESTABLISHMENT,

George-street North, opposite Jamison-street, CONDUCTED BY MR. WILLIAM BLYTH.

THE above establishment is now open, with an entirely new stock of goods of the very best description, manufactured from the choicest materials, and in the most approved style.

The proprietors flatter themselves that the well-known tact and ability of the Manager, Mr. Blyth, will be a sufficient guarantee to the numerous gentry, his former patrons, as well as to the public at large, that no exertion shall be wanting to ensure at all times a fresh supply of every description of goods in the line, as well as the most judicious selection of the choicest viands of the season, which will at all times be found at these Rooms, as Luncheons, Dinners, and Suppers.

Coffee of the finest flavour always hot, from eight o'clock every morning.

Dinners, Luncheons, Routs, Balls, or Suppers got up on the shortest notice, and in the first-rate style.

COOKING DONE ABROAD. 7112

VICTORIA HOUSE,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Proprietor of the above has re-opened these well known Refreshment Rooms, and trusts by unremitting attention to merit a portion of that encouragement this establishment formerly enjoyed. Soups of the richest delicacy will be provided daily. Confectionery in all its departments. Fruits, jams, jellies, pickles, sauces, &c., &c.

Lower George-street, May 23. 7173

BALL DRESSES.

MESSRS. PITE and PRESTON solicit the Ladies of Sydney and its Environs to inspect their present assortment of Dresses, &c., suitable for the approaching season: a few of the leading articles are enumerated underneath, and will be offered at such prices as will FULLY MEET THE PRESENT COMPETITION OF THE TRADE.

A variety of light Fancy Evening Dresses, at LOW PRICES

Printed Satin Turc and Balzereen ditto, quite new

Rich Brocaded Satin, figured and plain Chalis ditto

Real Brussel's Lace and Embroidered Book ditto

Real black French Blond Lace

Rich Brocaded Satins and Tabinetts

Plain black and coloured Satins and Satinetts

Plain Gros de Naps and Ducapes in great variety

Gold and Silver Girdles and Tassells

White and coloured Silk and Chenille ditto

Gold and Silver Flowers, Coronet Wreaths, &c.

Black, white, and shaded Ostrich Plumes

Black and white Satin Shoes

Dress Gloves and Mitts in great variety.

Emporium, 34, Pitt street. 6342

GENTLEMEN may have every article of dress made in the first style of fashion, of the finest material, at less than the usual charges, for cash, of the subscriber.

DRUMMOND,

Army and Navy Tailor, (from Mr. Nugee's, St. James's, London), George-street, opposite the Treasury Gate, George-street.

N.B. Ladies' Riding Habits made in a superior style. 7025

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

MESSRS. PITE AND PRESTON beg to call the attention of gentlemen, settlers, and the public, to their Tailoring and Clothing Department, in which will be found everything necessary for the wardrobe of a gentleman. The best West of England Wool-dyed Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, and COLONIAL TWEEDS with Satin Velvet and Valentia Vestings, &c., being constantly kept in great varieties; also, rich Satin Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, and Opera Ties, superior Silk India Rubber Braces, fine white Shirts, Gloves, Stockings, Belts, &c., &c.

N.B.—A suit of clothes (as usual) with OUR QUALITY, and WORKMANSHIP, of the FIRST ORDER, made to measure in TEN HOURS.

Servants' Liveries at low Prices.
7023 EMPORIUM, 34, PITT-STREET.

CALICOES! CALICOES! CALICOES!

SUPERIOR SHIRTINGS, 5½d. per yard
Long Cloth, 6d. per yard
Fine quality, 7½d. per yard
Best Wigan Sheeting, 7½d. per yard
Best Grass Bleach, 7½d. per yard
Stout Water Twist, 8d. per yard
8 4 Sheeting, 16d per yard.

At CASTLE'S Drapery Warehouse, 70, George-street, two doors from Royal Hotel. 7019

LADIES' RIDING HABITS.

RIDING HABITS of the first order of cut, quality, and workmanship, can be obtained at a short notice, specimens of the same being kept ready at

PITE AND PRESTON'S
7024 Emporium, 34, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, the following very superior Teas ex *Dawson*. Congou in chests and half chests

Gunpowder, Hyson, Souchong, Pouchong — in boxes

Also

B. P. Rum
Brown and Clayed Sugars, and
Port Wine in Pipes.

5110 THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

COPPER SHEATHING,

FROM 16 to 26 oz., with nails, for sale at the Stores of

WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
5853 Darling Harbour.

AMERICAN NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, AT REDUCED PRICES.

PRIME square fig negrohead tobacco, out of bond, 2s. 9d. per lb.

Super ditto, 3s. per lb., in lots not less than ten pounds.

ISAAC SIMMONS, City Auction Mart.

ALSO ON HAND.

Hyson-skin tea, warranted, £4 per chest
Super ditto £4 10s. ditto
Congou ditto, fine £6 ditto
Three-quarter chests ditto £1 4s.
Black tea per box 26 lbs. £1 5s.
Ration tea, per box 40 lbs. £1 10s.
Fine table rice 1½d. per lb.
Fine cabin biscuit 19s per barrel, 85 lbs.
Prime mess beef £2 per barrel, warranted
Prime sugar 2d. per lb.
White table ditto 2½d. per lb.
Three hundred fine hams at 6d. per lb.
Two thousand chairs at 5s. each
Loaf sugar at 5½d. per lb.
Soap by the box 3½d. per lb. weighed out
Manila cigars, first quality, 40s. per 1000, out of bond, 23s. in bond, store rent paid

With a variety of other articles equally low. 5992

FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO,

THE undersigned has for sale a few kegs of the latest importation of negrohead tobacco, namely, that per *London* from the United States. HENRY MOORE.
Moore's Wharf, May 10. 6995

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.

FOR SALE, by the keg or ton, Colonial Negrohead Tobacco, equal in quality to American. JOHN S. ROBERTS.
Jamison-street, May 4. 6198

DERWENT POTATOES.

J. G. WALLER, having received the finest sample of Black Derwent Potatoes imported this season, informs Private Families and others he is selling the same at 10s. the cwt., by the single bag.

J. G. W. also respectfully reminds parties, that he has always for sale choice Port, Sherry, and other Wines, at very moderate prices.

Stores in Clarence-street, a few doors from King-street.
May 23. 7153

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!

TO SHOPKEEPERS AND UP COUNTRY SETTLERS.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, Four Hundred Chests superior Hysonskin Tea, warranted sound, at 35s. per single chest, at JOHN ISAACS' South Sea Warehouse, Lower George street, Sydney. 3091

GROCERS' SUGAR.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned, the whole of the Cargo of the Brig *Louisa's* very superior Grocers' Sugar.

A. & S. LYONS, Pitt-street.
Sydney, May 22. 7001

SALT.

SALT, coarse and fine, to be had in any quantity at the Salt Stores in Clarence-street, at £5 a ton, or 5s. a hundred weight. Also, at Champion's, on the Parramatta road.

Sydney, May 25. 7163

COALS! COALS!! COALS!

IF you want good Coals you can get them at the Wharf of the Undersigned.

Orders received at Mr. Porter's, Grocer, No 79, next door to the *Chronicle* Office, George-street, and at Mr. Long's Queen's Wharf.

N.B. All coals to be paid for on delivery.

J. WOOD,
3217 Market Wharf

SEED WHEAT! SEED WHEAT!!

ABOUT five hundred bushels of the most PROLIFIC and finest quality, Van Diemen's Land Wheat, may be had in small or large quantities, at

H. JOHNSON'S
7143 68, George-street, and Market-street.

OATS.

THE best Derwent Seed Oats, can be had at J. G. Waller's Stores in Clarence-street, a few doors from King-street, lower than any other house in the City. 7010

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—

Seventy trusses very superior Van Diemen's Land hay
One hundred and sixty bags black skin potatoes
Thirty bags excellent iced oats
A few barrels Irish pork
Twenty hogsheads superior Tarragona wine
Three cases Van Diemen's Land jams
Two hundred cases gin, red cases
Five tons superior Van Diemen's Land flour
Ten kegs pickled trout
Two tierces tobacco, Barrett's twist
Fifty bushels rye seed.

JOHN MACNAMARA,
7136 Queen-street

FOR SALE, fine Van Diemen's Land Hay, and Oats, per *Seahorse*. Apply to

BOYD AND CO.
Unwin's Buildings, Custom House. March 11.

FRUIT TREES.

ONE thousand worked fruit trees for sale. Apply to S. A. BRYANT AND CO.,
Bank Court, King-street.

HORSES ON HIRE.

THE undersigned respectfully intimates that he has made arrangements for letting out on hire

HORSES, GIGS, AND CARRIAGES,

by the day, week, or month, at charges considerably lower than any hitherto made in Sydney.

JOHN STEWART,
7014 Corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets

LIVE STOCK.

FIVE HUNDRED HEAD, a mixed herd of Cattle, deliverable on the Hunter, will be exchanged for five thousand good sound Sheep, deliverable at same place, or as may be agreed on. Apply to W. C. Mayne, St. Clair, Singleton; or to

JAMES F. BEATTIE, Sydney.
May 18. 6160

SHEEP AND STATIONS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned being desirous of reducing his sheep to half their present number, offers for sale, with stations, &c., 7500 of both sexes in prime vigour, health, and condition, the wool of which, without exaggeration, may justly be classed with the first qualities of Australian wool, and usually yielding an average of 2lbs. 5-16ths. per fleece, a fair proportion for fine wool. The station is first-rate, being situated on the banks of the *never failing stream*, Murrumbidgee, where all the natural conveniences for sheep-washing it is well known cannot be surpassed, with back pasture to an almost unlimited extent. In addition to all the usual requisites of a sheep establishment, the principal dwelling is distant from the Post Office at Gundagai, on the Port Phillip Road, only one mile and a half. For further particulars apply to T. U. Rider, Esq.; or, post paid, to

CHARLES THOMSON,
6309 Clydesdale, Windsor.

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of Wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
84 Harrington-street, Church-hill.

WOOL.

W. G. MOORE, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street, still continues to give the highest cash price for wool, either clean or in the grease. 5995

ALL accounts against the brig *Margaret* are requested to be sent, in duplicate, before the 28th instant, to

7194 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

MR. HENRY MANDALL.

IF the party above named, who is a native of Doncaster, and arrived a few months ago from Hobart Town, will apply to the undersigned, on board the brig *William*, Patent Slip Sussex-street, he will hear of something to his advantage. JOHN THOM.
Sydney May 20. 698

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Accountants and General Agents, the business hitherto conducted by them separately, will be for the future carried on under the firm of Smith and Bennett, at No. 3, George-street.

THOMAS SMITH.
H. BENNETT.
3, George-street, May 13. 6671

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.

WANTED a steady and industrious female servant, who can wash and make herself generally useful in a small family. Apply to Mrs. Macnamara, Castlereagh-street, two doors from Market-street. 7131

WANTED, a woman as Cook, she must thoroughly understand her business. None need apply who cannot produce unexceptionable references as to character from their last place. Apply to

MRS. SAUL LYONS,
7102 Pitt street

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

A PERSON of respectability in need of employment, is desirous of engaging as Clerk in a Store, or as Assistant in any trustworthy capacity; is competent to keep a plain set of Books. Emolument not the chief consideration. The advertiser can be well recommended, being able to produce most satisfactory references, and is a permanent resident of the city. Apply to D. D., *Herald* Office. 6991

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to any constable or other person who will apprehend and lodge in one of Her Majesty's Gaols, William Todd, late of Pitt street, he having absconded from his bail, being charged with assault: on application to

JOHN ROBERTSON, Albion Wharf; or
SAMUEL DICK, Pitt street.

Description.—Name, William Todd; about five feet four inches high, aged about fifty, from Yorkshire, ruddy complexion, dark hair (turning grey,) by trade a tailor, though late a grocer. 7192

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the undersigned, that two young men, after parting with Mrs. Griffin and Bowers, in the Protestant Burial Ground, at Sydney, on Monday, 8th instant, went direct to the family grave of the undersigned, and destroyed the fence erected there. The above reward will be paid to any person or persons who shall give such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties concerned in the same, on application to WILLIAM EDNEY.
York-street, Sydney, May 21. 7073

TWO POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Plushcombe Estate, a dark bay horse, seven years old, star and snip, and one hind leg white, long tail, and collar mark, branded L on the near shoulder. The above reward will be paid if strayed, and five pounds if stolen, on application to Mrs. Margaret Connor, or the undersigned.

BENJAMIN LEE.
Parramatta, May 16. 6769

REWARD OF TWO POUNDS.

STOLEN from the house of Mr. J. Dalgarno, in Castlereagh-street, on Wednesday Evening last, a Work-box, made of sandal-wood, and covered with porcupine quills. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the same, on application to the undersigned.

JAMES DALGARNO.
May 22. 7048

BOARD AND LODGING.—A gentleman preferring scenery and pure air to the public situations of this city, may meet with the above in a beautiful residence at the north end, where his comfort will be studied by a family of respectability. Terms, with large front bedroom, £1 10s., back ditto £1 5s. For cards of address apply to Mrs. Woolcott, George-street, opposite the Barrack Wall. 7550

OFFICES TO LET.—Those spacious Rooms lately occupied by the Australian Auction Company, at No. 6, George-street. Apply to Stone and Holle, on the premises.
May 24. 7176

HOUSE TO LET, No. 3, Terry's New Buildings, Pitt-street. Enquire of R. and J. Bicknell, next door. 4029

HOUSE TO LET.—To let, a house in Bent-street, next door to E. Manning, Esq., containing eight rooms, stable and coach-house. For particulars enquire of John Frederick Hilly, Surveyor, York-street. 4613

TO BE LET, a well furnished Cottage of four rooms, with detached kitchen, in Prince-street. Apply to Mrs. Ewing, opposite Military Hospital, Prince-street 7055

TO BE LET, for a term of years, those spacious premises, situated in George-street North, (nearly opposite the Liverpool Tavern), now occupied by Mr. Thorne, wine merchant. Any person wishing to view the premises can do so by applying to Mr. Thorne, who has kindly offered to show them. For further particulars apply to Mr. John W. Smithers, Elizabeth-street, or to Mr. William Long, wine and spirit merchant, Lower George-street.
May 23. 7101

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

TO LET, the House, &c., at present occupied by W. M. Manning, Esq., situate adjoining the grounds of the Honorable E. Deas Thomson. Also, a six-roomed Cottage, with outhouses and good garden, abutting the said property, now in the occupation of the owner.

N.B.—Possession may be had early in July next. Apply to H. Bell, at the Cottage, or at the Australian Marine Assurance Company's Office, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place. 7108

TO LET, at Balmain, a comfortable Verandah Cottage, containing six rooms, with a detached kitchen, and a well of pure water on the premises, with a most delightful view of Port Jackson and Darling Harbour. Apply to William Burnicle, on the premises. 5750

TO LET, two cottages situated on the Surry Hills, containing four rooms, with detached kitchen and garden, and a good well of fresh water; also a coach-house and stabling. Rent moderate. Enquire of Mr. John Robinson, Boundary Stone Public House, Surry Hills. 6996

TO LET, three houses, situated on the Old South Head Road, between the Court House and Military Barracks, two of which contain four, and one six rooms, with detached kitchen, servants' room over, stable and hay loft, well enclosed yard, and garden. Rent moderate. Apply to J. H. Potts, Esq., Liberty Plains' Estate Office, Bathurst-street.
Sydney, April 22. 5660

TO BE LET, situate in Macquarie-street, Parramatta, a Cottage, containing four rooms and kitchen, also a garden and paddock attached. For further particulars apply to Mr. Orr, Bligh-street.
Sydney, May 23. 7118

VINE COTTAGE, CAMPBELLTOWN.

TO BE LET, for three, seven, or ten years the above-named Cottage, situate at the corner of Oxley and Dumaresq Streets. The house contains ten rooms: detached kitchen, stable, and garden well stocked with fruit trees.

Campbelltown is too well known for the salubrity and picturesque character of its situation, to require any comment.

The terms will be moderate, and further particulars may be known, by application, if by letter, post paid, to Charles Beck, Auctioneer, Campbelltown. 6189

TO LET, at Ashfield, two Cottages containing four rooms each. For further particulars apply to William Richard Green, at Ashfield, Liverpool Road. 6319

TO BE LET, with immediate occupation All those undermentioned desirable small farms, situated on Broken Bay, and North Harbour, viz:—

Napper's Grant, of Four Hundred Acres, situated on the South Head of Broken Bay known by the name of Barrangoon.

Cheers's Grant of One Hundred Acres, situated by Manley Beach and the Quarantine Station.

Wentworth's Grant of Three Hundred Acres, at the head of North Harbour, adjoining the Government Reserve for the Village of Bulgola.

Bryan's Grant of Fifty Acres, situated on the coast.

Jones's Grant of Twenty-five Acres, at the head of North Harbour.

Also, all that valuable piece of Land, known by the name of Wentworth's Duck River Estate, consisting of Two Hundred and Fifty Acres, viz., Scott's Grant of One Hundred and Fifty Acres. Wentworth's ditto of One Hundred.

This desirable property is within two and a half miles of Parramatta; bounded on the north side by the Sydney Road, and on the south and east by the Duck River Creek. For particulars, apply to Mr. Richard Hill, near the School of Arts, Pitt street.

N.B.—All trespassers found upon the above properties after this notice, will be prosecuted as the Law directs. 6876

PUBLIC HOUSE TO BE LET.

THAT well known House on the Wellington Road called the "Coach and Horses," in the occupation of Mr John Piesley, containing three parlours, five bed rooms, tap room, spacious hall, with verandah, kitchen, and two-room store, detached six-stalled stable, and loft for hay. A large garden, a suit of stock yards, one small paddock in cultivation, a four-rail paddock for horses, with one hundred acres of land.

Rent moderate, for further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Smith, Accountant, opposite the Post Office, George-street, Sydney, or to Mr. Thomas Jones, Chief Constable, Bathurst 2544

FARM TO LET.

A THREE hundred acre farm at Black Creek. For particulars inquire of

ROBERT BOURNE AND CO
37, Pitt-street. 6574

SALES BY AUCTION.

PIANOFORTE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at his Rooms, George street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

One second-hand Pianoforte.

Terms at sale. 7147

BEES.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Seven hives Bees, in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms at sale. 7073

TEA.

GUNPOWDER, HYSON, CONGOU, PEKOE.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Ten boxes Gunpowder
Ten boxes Hyson
Five chests Congou
Five half chests Congou
Ten half chests Pekoe
— In lots to suit purchasers

Terms, cash. 7146

BLACK LEAD.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

Fourteen boxes Black Lead.

Terms at sale. 7144

TO GROCERS, HOSIERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Fifty boxes raisins, 50lbs. each
Thirty blue jackets.

ALSO,

An Invoice of superior Woolen Hosiery.

Terms at sale. 7145

IN THE ESTATE OF R. C. GORDON, AN INSOLVENT.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, upon the premises, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATE, LINEN, &c., consisting of—

Carpets
Hearth rugs
Cheffioneers
Loo table
Work tables
Chairs
Couches
Book-case
Chimney glass
Fenders and fire irons
Window curtains
SILVER PLATE, CUTLERY, CHINA, AND GLASS
Bedsteads and bedding
Chests of drawers
Pair of globes
Table and other lamps
Clothes horses
Dressing glasses
Dressing tables
Portable water closet.

ALSO,

Kitchen furniture and utensils.

Terms at sale.

N.B.—Catalogues of which may be had three days prior to the day of sale. 5984

COFFEE AND GIN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at Ten o'clock precisely,

328 bags Coffee
1500 cases Gin, four gallons each.

Terms at sale. 7119

ST. UBE'S SALT, AND RICE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at Ten o'clock precisely,

Ninety-eight bags fine St. Ube's Salt
Three hundred bags Rice

Terms at Sale. 7046

CARGO OF SUGAR.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at eleven o'clock precisely.

The entire CARGO of the Barque *Felicity* just arrived from Manila, consisting of—

Five thousand nine hundred and fourteen bags grocer's sugar.

The attention of dealers and others is particularly called to this sale, as the quality of this shipment is allowed to be the best that has been imported into this market for some time past. Terms at sale. 7130

WINDSOR.

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 6th June next,

A further portion of that beautiful Estate, situate near Windsor, and known as the Red House Farm, consisting principally of Building Allotments, forming the Village of Sommers Town. This very desirable spot of land will be sold on terms of the greatest accommodation, in order that purchasers may immediately erect dwellings, rather than pay down too large an amount in the purchase of land.

Terms generally will be ten per cent deposit; one quarter of the remaining [illegible] at three months, and the residue at any period within ten years. Further information may be had on application to the Auctioneer. 673

TO STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

ISAAC SIMMONS will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock precisely,

Thirty-eight bags Valparaiso Walnuts
Sixteen barrels Ale
Fifteen kegs Tobacco
One hundred bottles preserved Fruits
Three hundred and fifty Chairs, forty China Trunks
One hundred pair Blankets
Forty boxes Tea
Thirty chests green Tea
Fifty boxes Soap
Two hundred loaves Sugar
Cayenne Pepper, Sauces, and Pickles
Forty barrels white Biscuit
Fifty bags Rice
Fifty pieces silk Handkerchiefs
One hundred Mousseline de laine Dresses
One hundred dozen Port Wine, superior quality
One hundred ditto Sherry ditto
One hundred and fifty superfine Hats
Two cases fine Hats
One case children's Shoes
Twenty pieces brown Holland
Thirty pair Cassimere Trousers
Moleskin Jackets and Trousers
Calicoes, prints, shirts, worsted frocks, tape, with a variety of other goods.

ALSO,

One case of Stationery, containing account books of various sizes.

Terms at sale. 7197

TO BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND OTHERS.

W. G. MOORE is instructed to sell, THIS EVENING at his Rooms, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street,

A small invoice of New Books, consisting of—

Charles O'Malley
Charly Chalk
Lover's Legends of Ireland
A number Annuals, very handsome
Hall's Introduction, 4 vols.
The Works of Moore, Byron, Scott, Marryatt, &c., &c.

ALSO,

An Invoice of second-hand Books, to be seen at the Mart.

AFTER WHICH,

An Invoice of Stationery, consisting of—

Paper
Pens
Ink
Pencils
Sealing-wax, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7179

THE REGULAR BOOK SALE, ON FRIDAY NEXT.

W. G. MOORE respectfully begs to acquaint the reading public that he will sell, THIS EVENING, May 25, at his Mart, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street,

An invoice of second hand books, direct from London.

Further particulars will be advertised on Thursday morning. 7089

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF W. DRAKE AND CO.

(Under Act of Council, 5 Victoria, No. 17.)

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. William Drake and Co., Bligh-street, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

Thirteen barrels Lisbon sweet wine, three dozen each
Eight barrels fine bucellas wine, three dozen each
Ten cases champagne, three dozen each
Nine cases claret, three dozen each
Two cases claret, one dozen each
Two quarter casks port wine
Twenty-six barrels Allsop's ale, unsound and ullaged
Seventeen hogsheads ale and porter
Two hogsheads cider
One quarter cask vinegar
Two cases stationery
Three cases Venetian window blinds
One case millinery
One case drills
One case guns
Two casks saddlery
One cask ironmongery
How's straw cutting machines
Nine large tarpaulins
Fourteen bundles steel, 19 cwt., 1 quarter, 8 lbs.
Twenty-three bags ox chains
Twenty seven ox chains
Two hundred and fifty fathoms chain
One barrel containing screws, &c.
One hogshead containing foot scrapers, weights, &c.
Nine iron boilers
Fifty four deal doors, complete
Forty-seven parlour windows, complete
Eight cases window glass
One bale sheep netting
A quantity of corkwood, about 35 cwt.
A quantity of gunny bags
And a variety of other merchandise.

Terms at sale.

CLARK IRVING,
CHARLES CAPEL,
WALTER BEAMES. — Trustees.

A LUNCH ON WHIT-MONDAY, ON THE GROUND O'CONNELL TOWN ALLOTMENTS PART OF THE CAMPERDOWN ESTATE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to submit for public competition, on the Ground, Parramatta Road, on Whit-Monday, the 5th day of June next,

SALE AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

Two hundred and twenty Building Allotments, part of the celebrated CAMPERDOWN ESTATE, called O'CONNELL TOWN.

The above allotments have been subdivided with great care and much judgment by an eminent surveyor, and are laid out in lots to meet the views and convenience of all classes of purchasers.

DESCRIPTION.

The whole of these Allotments have about twenty-six feet frontage, with a depth of about eighty feet.

THE SITUATION

Is decidedly picturesque, and one of the best in the whole Estate; several of the allotments have frontages to the

NEW PARRAMATTA ROAD,

which is now open, and also to the

CAMPERDOWN ROAD.

This is one of the healthiest parts about Sydney, and only a pleasant walk or short drive from it; adjoining is the property of Thomas Brown, Esq., and Grose Farm; it is surrounded by numerous families, having large and extensive establishments.

The soil, &c., for gardening purposes, either useful or ornamental, will be found truly valuable, independent of any adjoining property, and yet acceptable to its wants and necessities, the important advantages of contiguity to public roads and populous districts, the short distance from the

CITY OF SYDNEY;

these objects pronounce at once that these allotments possess every advantage to make it an enviable spot for the erection of residences of every description, where there are

NO TAXES TO PAY.

The capitalist, desirous of increasing his rent-roll, cannot succeed better than by investing in these allotments; the speculator in buildings will find the houses are sure to be let as soon as built; the retired tradesman wishing for a quiet retreat, would prefer to live just out of the town, and take his daily walk or drive in; the industrious mechanic,—the man of family: to these or any others, this sale holds out inducements that seldom occur, and the Auctioneer strongly invites the attention of intending purchasers to this highly advantageous opportunity which is presented them of speculating, with a certainty of realizing a handsome profit.

A Plan of the above Allotments is on view at the Mart of the Auctioneer, where parties desirous of obtaining a correct knowledge of the advantages of these allotments are invited to call and inspect the same.

☞ A Lunch will be provided.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Will be extremely liberal, and will be made known at the time of sale. 6904

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

From Launceston, yesterday, having left the 20th instant, the brig *Union* 155 tons, Captain Grainger, with colonial produce, &c. Passengers—Mrs. and Miss Matthews, Messrs. Winsborrow, Grey, Matthews, Heath, Coupland, Chine, Wilson, Williams, Riddle, M'Kenny, Raffew, Nathan, Phillips, and Puller.

From China, the same day, having left the 20th March, the barque *Australasian Packet*, 194 tons, Captain Hill, with tea. Passenger—Mr. M'Kellar.

DEPARTURE.

For Port Phillip, yesterday, the schooner *Hare*, Captain Fox, with sugar, &c.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 25.—*Bard's Legacy*, 38, Benton, from Broulee, with 23 tons potatoes, 160 bushels wheat, 8 casks butter; *Mermaid*, 20, Brown, from Brisbane Water, with 7500 feet timber, 30,000 shingles; *Sarah*, 49, Anderson, from Lake Macquarie, with coals; *Sovereign*, steamer, 119, Cape, from Moreton Bay, with wool, &c.; *Currency Lad*, 19, Stevenson, from Brisbane Water, with 8500 feet timber, 50 bushels corn; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 200 bags grain, 50 trusses hay, 20 bales wool, 200 sheep, 2000 feet cedar, 2½ tons cheese, 30 bags potatoes; *Endeavour*, 10, Collinson, from the Hawkesbury, with 32,000 shingles; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Wiseman, from Wollongong, with 67 bags potatoes, 26 bags corn, 26 trusses hay, 60 bags bark, 2000 feet timber; *Alexander*, 10, M'Guigan, from Port Aiken, with shells; *Newport Packet*, 14, Leftwich, from Brisbane Water, with 22,000 shingles, 1100 feet timber, 14,000 laths; *Adventure*, 22, Law, from Broulee, with 25 tons potatoes, 50 bushels maize; *Dove*, 13, Hart, from Brisbane Water, with shells; *Vixen*, 46, Juby, from Corner Inlet, in ballast; *Somerset*, 8, Prankard, from the Hawkesbury, with 50 bushels corn, 3000 shingles, 34 logs timber; *Queen*, 13, Bowen, from Brisbane Water, with 4000 feet timber, 20,000 shingles; *Express*, 24, Graham, from Brisbane Water, with 4000 feet timber; *Northumberland*, 17, Philby, from Wollongong, with shells; *Resolution*, 49, M'Veigh, from Port Albert, in ballast.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 25.—*Express*, 24, Graham, for Newcastle, in ballast: *Queen*, 13, Bowen, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Resolution*, 49, M'Veigh, for the M'Leay, in ballast; *Thomson*, 37, Downes, for the Richmond, in ballast; *Mermaid*, 20, Brown, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Currency Lad*, 19, Stevenson, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Thistle*, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Somerset*, 8, Carbes, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Cricket Player*, 12, Loutit, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Wiseman, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Alexander*, 10, M'Guigan, for Port Aiken, in ballast: *Bride*, 19, M'Kenzie, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Newport Packet*, 14, Leftwich, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; *Dove*, 13, Hart, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; *Mary*, 16, Nutt, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Vixen*, 46, Juby, for Newcastle, in ballast.

IMPORTS.

May 25.—*Australasian Packet*, Hill, master, from China: 1301 chests 1500 half-chests hyson skin, 263 ten catty boxes hyson, 195 half-chests caper, 20 chests Souchong, 2 cases silk, 1 case a work table, 1 case a set tea trays, 1 case handkerchiefs, 3 cases vermicelli, 2 boxes tea, 2 cases preserves, 12 boxes fire works, 2 boxes fans.

May 25.—*Hope*, 377 tons, Goss, master, from Manilla: 2016 bags 96 pipes and 380 jars sugar, 276 coils cordage, 347 bags coffee, 53 tierces beef, 183 boxes brandy, 97 boxes tea, 3 cases cigars, 49 butts 95 pipes 128 puncheons 43 hogsheads molasses, 30 jars molasses and jaggry.

May 25.—*Socrates*, 157 tons, Grant, master from Launceston: 3124 bushels and 400 bags wheat, 64 bags bran, 291 bags oats, 60 trusses hay, 82 bags barley.

NOTICE TOUCHING THE PILOT STATION FOR THE RIVER HOOGHLY, DURING THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON OF THE YEAR 1843.

Fort William, 21st November, 1842. Notice is hereby given, that the same causes existing which during last S. W. Monsoon rendered necessary the removal of the Pilot station from off Point Palmyras to a position 6 or 8 miles S. W. of the outer Floating Light, and in from 16 to 20 fathoms water, this latter Station will be continued during the next S. W. Monsoon, viz., from 15th March to the 15th September.

During the last S. W. Monsoon, no difficulty would appear to have been experienced by Vessels passing from False Point Light House to the New Station, nor can any be felt, if common attention be paid to the lead and to the following directions, prepared by Captain Lloyd, late Officiating Marine Surveyor General, after a careful survey of the ground between the two Points.

False Point Light House is in Latitude 20° 19½' [probably 19½ is meant,] N., and Longitude 86° 47' E.; and that of the South Channel Buoy in Latitude 20° 59' N. and Longitude 88° 4' E. and bears from the former N. 61 E, true N. E. by E. ¼ E. by compass, distant 83 miles, and is laid in 12 fathoms.

A Bank of Soundings extends from off Point Palmyras, in a direction towards the tail of the Western Sea Reef and the nature of the bottom (as distinguished from that of the Hooghly deposit, which is sand and mud, with shining specks,) is a gravelly substance, composed of sand, shells, and small pebbles, discharged from the "Kunka," and other Rivers, near Point Palmyras, the lighter material of which being carried further out, is deposited, and forms what is called the Pilots' Ridge, which in crossing to the N. Wd. shows a little less water than on either side. In coming from seaward you shoal rather suddenly from 28 to 23 fathoms upon its Eastern Edge. It is composed of a shelly sand or minute gravel of reddish or rusty brown colour.

The best guide therefore to enable a vessel to direct her course from False Point to the Vessels at the New Station, will be to run down the Edge of the Pilots' Bridge, which can readily be done by making the Light House and bringing it to bear about W.S.W., or S.W. by W., distant by computation from 10 to 15 miles; then steering to the E.N.Ed., and having gradually increased the depth of water to 23 fathoms upon the Eastern Edge of the Ridge, regulate the course to keep between it and 27 fathoms, when by attention to the lead and nature of the Soundings, course and distance run from the Light House, it is almost impossible to miss the Pilot Vessels, (if the above limits are kept within) either by getting too far to Windward or falling to Leeward; for the Soundings increase so rapidly to seaward from the proposed New Station, that 28 fathoms will not be more than 3 or 4 miles to the Southward of it, and 23 fathoms the same distance to the Westward of it.

The soundings to seaward of the Ridge are in general a greenish or olive-coloured mud, with occasionally a few bits of broken shells mixed with it.

Vessels approaching the Station during the day, are required to show the usual signal for a pilot, and by night to give as early and as much warning as possible, by firing guns, burning blue lights, and by exhibiting two lights in a vertical position, where best seen; but commanders are recommended to avoid as much as possible making the station during the night. To mark the station, one of the pilot vessels will show during the day, a large St. George's Jack (white with red cross) at the main top gallant mast head, and a good mast head light during the night, and will burn a blue light and a maroon alternately every half hour, and fire a gun at 8 p. m., at midnight, and at 4 a. m. Vessels approaching the station and while there, as well as when approaching the light, And buoy station vessels, are warned to be careful in avoiding collision by night or by day; and in communicating with either of the above vessels, either at anchor or hove to, when it is necessary to cross her, to pass under the stern, several instances of serious damage having occurred during the S. W. Monsoon, whereby the outer floating light was more than once compelled to leave her station for repairs, to the great inconvenience and risk of vessels entering and quitting the river. The light vessels are directed, when another vessel is approaching during the night, to show a light at the gaff end, to mark the way they are riding.

A vessel will be stationed off False Point Light House, keeping it according to circumstances W. by S. to N.W. by N., in from ten to fifteen fathoms water.

She will exhibit during the day, when vessels are in sight, a large Danish Jack at the main top gallant mast head (red with white cross) and during the night a good mast head light in same place, and will turn a blue light every half hour.

This vessel will have no Pilot on board, and is only intended generally to furnish information touching the course to the New Station, but particularly to do so to vessels which may be in ignorance of the position of the New Station.

By order of the Marine Board,
C. B. GREENLAW, Secretary.

Clearance.—For Port Phillip, the barque *Enmore*, Captain Ellis, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Hague and two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilks.

China Shipping.—The *Sarah*, from Port Philip, arrived at Macao on the 15th March. The *Urgent* was advertised to sail from Macao on the 20th March for Sydney and Manila.

The *Union* reports having seen the steamer *Seahorse* going up the river as she left Launceston.

The *Deborah* and *Brankenmoor* were to leave Launceston for Sydney shortly after the *Union*.

The only vessel seen by the *Australasian Packet* on her passage from China was the Swedish brigantine *Bul*, in the Straits of Sunda, from Manila, with a cargo of sugar for Stockholm.

Colonial Whalers.—The *Australian* and *Genii* have been refitting, and will soon be ready for sea. Captain Willis is appointed to the command of the former, and Captain Long to the latter. The *Lady Blackwood* has been hove down to have her copper examined; Captain Butcher will proceed to sea in her.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

May.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High tide morn	High tide even.
26	FRIDAY	7 0	5 0	6 6	6 30

New Moon, May 29, 59 m. past 4, afternoon.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, Friday, May 26, will be presented the Domestic Drama of the RAVENS OF ORLEANS. A favorite Song by Mr. Deering. To conclude with (for the last time) the Drama of THE DREAM AT SEA.

Vivat Regina. Mr. J. LAZAR, Manager.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1843.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE APPROACHING ELECTIONS.

II.

For the county of Camden there are two candidates, Mr. Charles Cowper and Mr. Attorney-General Therry, and as both have considerable claims and numerous friends in the county, they are both equally sanguine of success as to their success, and a pretty sharp contest may be expected; but if promises are to be depended upon, there is no doubt that the former will come in by a majority of thirty or forty. Mr. Therry has been long before the public: he has filled many offices under the government in a very satisfactory manner, and during the time he has held the office of Attorney-General his conduct has been, so far as it has come before the public, unexceptionable; but it is the circumstance of his having been so long connected with the government, his having been during the whole of his residence in this colony a government officer, and his looking forward to preferment from the executive authorities, which renders it undesirable that he should be a representative of the people in a house where the Crown has by statute the appointment of one-third of the members. As a literary man, Mr. Therry has considerable pretensions; but we must say that he has given us rather too much of Mr. Canning's speeches during his canvas: for admitting that his Life and Speeches of Canning are worthy of all the commendation that has been bestowed upon them, and we have no wish to speak disparagingly of them, still, being the author of them is no particular guarantee of fitness for the office of representative. It is rumoured, by-the-bye, that in the event of his getting into the House, Mr Therry will be the government candidate for the Speakership. Whether he will hold this office in conjunction with the Commissionership of the Court of Requests, we cannot pretend to say; but we know that the learned gentleman is reputed to have a peculiar facility for filling more than one office at the same time.

Mr. Charles Cowper is a native of the colony, and son to the Rev. Dr. Cowper, a man who may be truly said to be universally esteemed. In early life Mr. Cowper was connected with official business; but for the last few years he has been residing on his property at the Cowpastures: and has had considerable experience in both branches of the business of a settler, agricultural and pastoral. His principles are sound—those of a moderate Conservative; his abilities are very respectable, (as he has shown by the very clever manner in which he has conducted his canvassing and business before the Revision Courts); and is altogether unexceptionable. His coming forward in consequence of the singular manner in which Mr. Therry was forced into the field by Mr. James Macarthur, has made him a great favourite in the western division of the county.

It is between these men that the electors of the county have to decide; they have on the one hand a gentleman, whose pursuits, principles, and interest, are similar to their own; and on the other, they have a Sydney lawyer, whose pursuits and interests are those of a dependent upon the executive. Can there be any doubt which is the proper person to elect.

In making these remarks we do not wish to insinuate that Mr. Therry would not make an excellent and useful member; but as the Governor has the appointment of twelve members, the learned gentleman should be one of them. The influence of the government will be sufficiently strong without any addition from the people.

For the county of Northumberland there is but one candidate, Mr. Foster, the barrister. We should have been pleased to see an agricultural county like the Hunter represented by a settler; but as no gentleman of that class has come forward, we are pleased to find Mr. Foster unopposed, as he is a man of considerable acquirements, and is generally acknowledged in the profession to be a sound constitutional lawyer.

For the county of Durham there are three candidates, Mr. Ogilvie, an old and respectable settler; Mr. Andrew Lang, also a settler; and Mr. Windeyer, the barrister, who has a large track of agricultural land in the adjoining county of Gloucester. Of Mr. Ogilvie, we know very little, and as he has, as we are led to believe, very little chance of succeeding, there is no necessity to spend much time in enquiring about him.

Mr. Andrew Lang has been for many years an extensive agriculturist—and we believe we may add, a successful one; but he has never displayed the least aptitude for public business; he has always been a quiet, plodding settler, of retiring habits, and if he had not the misfortune to be brother to Dr. Lang, we are confident that he would never for a moment think of standing for the county.

Mr. Windeyer is well known in Sydney as a successful lawyer, and devotes no inconsiderable share of his time to the management of the public institutions. He has a very extensive farm on the Lower Hunter, on which he has spent very large sums in improvements during the last few years, and therefore his interests are identical with those of his brother settlers on the Hunter. In politics, Mr. Windeyer is what is termed liberal, but his views are moderate. There is one point to which we would call particular attention—and that is, that Mr. Windeyer, although as much interested in the price of wheat as any man in the colony, is decidedly averse to the system of protective duties, and in his electioneering speeches has explained the subject to the electors in a very satisfactory manner. Under these circumstances, there can be no comparison between Messrs. Windeyer and Lang: the former is in every way suited for the office to which he aspires, while the latter does not appear to have any of those qualities which would fit him for the office of a representative.

For the important county of Argyle there is but one candidate—Mr. Bradley, a gentleman who has extensive property in the county. He has hitherto kept aloof from public life, but his friends say he has qualifications which will make him a very useful member: and, as he has no opponent, we presume this is the general opinion in the county.

(To be continued.)

LATER NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

We were favoured yesterday, with the loan of a *London Mail*, of January 6th, (three weeks later than our English news previously received), which reached the colony via Bombay and China.

As this paper is published expressly for circulation in India, it does not contain much general news—we cannot find a single word about wool; but we gather that there had been an improvement, but not to a very great extent, in trade.

The revenue, for the year ending 5th January, 1843, showed a decrease as compared with the year ending 5th January, 1842, of £922,630; but as there are some imprest and other moneys included, the real deficiency is £1,251,825.

The political news is unimportant. Great preparations were being made by the Anti-Corn Law League, for a grand demonstration at the opening of Parliament, which would take place in the first week in February. The Government, it was stated, was determined not to yield on the Scotch Church question.

The Queen was in good health: her *accouchement* was expected to take place early in March.

The Great Seal was fixed to the Chinese treaty, on the 31st December, and Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm left England with it on the 6th January.

Among the deaths, we notice that of Lord Gillies, one of the Scotch Judges, and Archdeacon Wrangham.

Dr. Daly, the Dean of St. Patrick's, was the new Bishop of Cashel.

Among the army intelligence we perceive that Sir Maurice O'Connell has been appointed Colonel of the 81st Regiment, and that Major Wentworth has been allowed to retire from the service.

A melancholy accident happened in a chapel in Galway, on Christmas-day: a large number of persons were, as usual on that day, assembled for early mass, when something cracked, and an alarm being given that the gallery had given way, there was a tremendous rush out of the chapel, and thirty-six persons were killed on the staircase and in the passages. The alarm turned out to be perfectly groundless.

We see nothing else calling for particular notice.

CHINA.

News from China to the 20th March came to hand yesterday. Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm, with the ratified copy of the treaty, arrived at Hongkong on the 16th March. Elepoo, the Commissioner appointed to settle the details of the tariff with Sir Henry Pottinger, died in March, which had caused a little delay, but another Commissioner was on his road to Hongkong. Every thing was quiet, and the Chinese authorities were endeavouring to put a stop to the system of piracy, which had grown to such an extent that no unarmed vessel dared proceed up the Canton river.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MEETINGS FOR TO-DAY.

Charles Frederick Warne, a third meeting, at ten o'clock.
Edward Shousmith, a third meeting, at half-past ten.
Thomas Smith, a second meeting, at eleven.
John Hayes, a single meeting, at eleven.
Henry C. Harvie, a single meeting, at half-past two.
William Crawford, a second meeting, at half-past one.
Alexander M'Kenzie, a special meeting, at half-past two.
Charles L. D. Fattorini, a special meeting, at three.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

Richard Scougall, a third meeting, at ten o'clock.
Josiah Skerrett, a third meeting, at half-past ten.
Alexander Livingstone, a third meeting, at eleven.
Frederick B. Carrick, a second meeting, at half-past eleven.
Charles Arthur Bayley, a second meeting, at one.
Samuel Onions, a second meeting, at half-past one.
Alexander Thompson, a second meeting, at two.
Arthur Rotton, at Maitland, at ten.

SPECIAL JURY CAUSE LIST.

The following are the cases entered for trial before Special Juries:—

Friday, May 26.—O'Brien v. Jones, Hunter and another v. M'Laren, Smart v. Samuell, Tindall v. Forsyth.

Saturday, May 27.—Smith and another v. Hoit, Gordon's trustees v. Roberts, Hughes v. Macdermott, Mitchell and others v. Hughes and another.

Monday, May 29.—Clarke v. Sillitoe, Lyons v. Walker.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENT LISTS.

Bourke Ward.

Yesterday, the Assessment Court was held for hearing the remonstrances of the citizens of the above Ward, at the City Council Chambers. Present—The Mayor, in the chair; Aldermen Allen, Flood, Broughton; Councillors Little, Macdermott, Chapman, Peacock, and Holden; Alderman Wilshire was present at the latter part of the proceedings.

Mr. Macdermott was about to read a letter from Alderman Wilshire, apologising for his absence, and impressing the importance of upholding the present rate of assessment, excepting where the applicant could show by a comparison with other houses in the immediate neighbourhood, but he was overruled.

Alderman Flood objected to entertaining the letter, inasmuch as it might give rise to useless discussion.

Mr. Holden considered the reading of the letter quite a work of supererogation, as it merely echoed the sentiments so often repeated by the Alderman when present.

William Annum, assessed at £100, objected, on the ground that the premises were not of that value. The house was situated in George-street, was built of wood, and contained only three miserable rooms. He stated that he paid £100, but had taken a lease of the house at a time when rents were exceedingly high.

Mr. Holden knew the house, and thought it was not worth the sum at which it was assessed, as the rental received by the proprietor for four houses of a similar description amounted to but £200.

Alderman Allen was of opinion, that if they were to allow the objection in this case, they would be doing an injustice to previous applicants, as it had been decided that where a party paid a certain rental that must be taken as the value.

The assessment was then confirmed.

John Aird, assessed at £26, occupied a small house in Abercrombie-place, for which he stated he paid but 7s. a week, and had never paid more than 8s.

Upon reference to the Collector's list, it was found that Aird was there stated to have paid 10s. a week, according to the showing of the man that collected the rents, who lived in a house adjoining of a similar character, and was put down at 10s., Aird protesting that he had never paid that rent.

Mr. Holden said, that as the party felt himself aggrieved, and had persisted in his statement, he should have an opportunity of setting the matter right, and therefore proposed that the matter should stand over till the following day, in order that he might bring evidence as to the actual rental.

Alderman Allen thought it was necessary to show something more than the rental, as it was probable that the house was of greater value. He therefore proposed that the applicant should bring such evidence of the actual value of the house as might be deemed necessary by the Council.

The case was then adjourned till this day, to give the party an opportunity of adducing evidence as to value.

Mrs. Bloodsworth objected to the assessment of a house belonging to and occupied by her, rated at £100, on the ground that comparing it with the house adjoining, which was put down at £50, it was considerably overrated. The Assessor stated that the frontage of Mrs. Bloodsworth's house was 22 feet 8, and the next house had a frontage of forty-one feet; her house was, however, superior to the other, and he had put it down at £75, which, from the outside appearance, he should say was its value.

Assessment reduced to £75.

William Cape, Sen., of O'Connell-street, assessed at £100: the house was his own property; he had purchased it, in 1836, for £600; previous to that time it had produced a rental of £50, which he considered the full value of it. It was a brick house containing five rooms, and had a frontage of sixty-two feet.

Mr. Macdermott objected to any reduction, as he thought it was clear that it must be of the value at which it was assessed, from the description given by Mr. Cape.

Mr. Cape explained, that the house was in a very dilapidated state, and in danger of falling down.

Assessment reduced to £75.

—— *De Metz*, rated at £400 for two bonded stores, situated in Queen's-place, objected to the assessment of one of the buildings, because only a portion of it was occupied by him: the store consisted of three floors and a cellar; the latter was occupied by Mr. Grunson, and unconnected with the other part of the premises; the rental paid by Mr. De Metz was £150.

Mr. Macdermott did not see how it was possible to make any alteration, as the assessment was made for the whole building, and not for any particular portion of it.

Alderman Allen thought they should have been assessed separately, as they appeared to be distinct from each other, and therefore moved that the store should be reduced to £150.

Mr. Holden seconded the motion, as it was hardly fair to rate a person for that which he did not occupy.

Mr. Macdermott admitted the equity of Mr. Holden's views, but did not see how they could rate a portion of the building only. If they were to take a house containing twelve rooms, only two of which were occupied by a party paying £25, they would not think of rating the house at that sum, but at the actual value of the whole premises.

The assessment was confirmed.

Mrs. Dick, of George-street, assessed at £250, applied to have the return reduced to £180, the rental actually paid by her. The house was held on lease, which had about six months to run. The whole of the houses in the row let at the same rental.

Alderman Flood stated, that the premises had been considerably improved by Mr. Dick, and that at the time when the premises were leased from Mr. De Mestre, property of that description was worth from 50 to 60 per cent. less than in January last. He thought the premises were fairly worth £220.

Mr. Macdermott was desirous of lowering the assessment where it could be done in fairness to the citizens generally; he thought in this case, however, it could not be reduced to the sum sought; but they might take the estimate of Alderman Flood as to the value.

The assessment was reduced to £220.

A. W. Dobson occupied a house in George-street, which had been assessed at £320, the amount of rent paid by him. He stated that he had taken the premises upon a lease at a time when houses were difficult to obtain, and rent was very high, and that it had been over-rated, comparing it with others in the neighbourhood. The house adjoining his, (Mr. Lamb's), which, in a far more favourable position, having a frontage both to King and George Streets, was rated at the same amount as his.

Mr. Macdermott was of opinion, that Mr. Lamb's house was considerably under-rated, and should be more highly assessed.

Alderman Allen did not see how anything could be done in the case. The applicant had himself fixed the value of the house by paying the rent, and having done so, it was not competent to them to make any alteration.

The assessment was confirmed.

John Eldridge, of Macquarie-street, objected to the amount at which he had been rated, (£104) upon the ground that the rent paid by him was £84 10s., which was considerably more than its value.

Assessment reduced to £84 10s.

Michael Gannon appealed against the assessment of a house in George-street, which had been rated at £150.

Alderman Wilshire stated, that this had been put down in the Assessor's books at £100, but at the suggestion of Mr. Peacock it had been altered to £150.

Mr. Macdermott said, that the alteration had been in the expectation that the house would have obtained a license, in which case it would have become more valuable. In reply to a question of one of the members of Council, Mr. Gannon said, that he had a weekly tenant in the house paying at the rate of £125, but that he had engaged to pay all the taxes.

After considerable discussion it was determined that the assessment should be reduced to £100.

Several other cases were gone into, but their principal features were the same as those stated above.

The Court adjourned till two o'clock this day.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

A Meeting of the City Council will be held on Monday next, the 29th day of May instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the Council Chambers.

1. To proceed with the business of which notice has already been given, and standing postponed.

To determine on motions, the following notices of which have been given, viz.:—

By Mr. Councillor Hunt,—

2. That tenders be invited for metalling some of the city streets.
3. That the Market House in the Hay and Cattle Market be let in stalls for the sale of marketable produce generally.
4. That the motion of the 19th April, 1843, viz.: "That the tenders for lighting the city be referred to the Lighting Committee," shall not form a precedent for this Council.

By Mr. Councillor Holden,—

5. That the City Council do form itself into a Court for hearing remonstrances against the assessment lists; and that all persons be heard who may object to the present valuation of their property; the Court to sit from day to day, commencing with Gipps Ward.
6. To elect another Messenger for the Council Chambers, and to fix the rate of wages.
7. To consider and determine on the payment of accounts as furnished.

LIST OF CANDIDATES.

CORRECTED TO THE PRESENT DATE.

1. District of Port Phillip (to return 5 members): Dr. Nicholson, Dr. Lang, Messrs. Walker, Hawdon, Ebden, and James Macarthur, junior.
2. County of Cumberland (2): James Macarthur, W. Lawson, G. R. Nichols, and J. R. Brenan, Esquires.
3. County of Camden (1): R. Therry, and C. Cowper, Esquires.
4. County of Northumberland (1): W. Foster, Esq.
5. County of Durham (1): A. Lang, R. Windeyer, and W. Ogilvie, Esquires.
6. County of Argyle (1): W. Bradley, Esq.
7. County of Bathurst (1): F. W. Unwin, F. Lord, and W. Lane, Esqrs.
8. Counties of Wellington, Phillip, and Roxburgh (1): W. Russell and W. H. Suttor, Esqrs.
9. Counties of Brisbane, Bligh, and Hunter (1): D. C. F. Scott, Donald M'Intyre, H. Dangar, and William Dumaresq, Esqrs.
10. Counties of Westmoreland and Cook (1): George Bowman, J. Panton, and J. Wilshire, Esqrs.
11. Counties of Murray, King, and Georgiana (1): T. A. Murray, Esq.
12. Counties of Macquarie, Gloucester, and Stanley (1): A. M'Leay and C. Windeyer, Esqrs.
13. Counties of St. Vincent and Auckland (1): J. Coghill, Esq.
14. City of Sydney (2): W. C. Wentworth, Esq., Dr. Bland, Captain O'Connell, W. Hustler, Esq. and Mr. R. Cooper.
15. Town of Melbourne (1): Edward Curr, Esq.
16. Town of Parramatta (1): H. H. Macarthur, Esq.

CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

17. Towns of Windsor, Richmond, Campbelltown, and Liverpool (1): R. Fitzgerald, and W. Bowman, Esqrs.

NORTHUMBERLAND BOROUGHS.

18. Towns of East Maitland, West Maitland, and Newcastle (1): Major Wentworth, and A. W. Scott, Esq.

WATER POLICE OFFICE.

REGINA v. LOWE.

This case originated from an information lodged by the Collector of Customs against the defendant, for having made a false declaration concerning the ownership of the steamer *Comet*, whereby he had obtained a register for her in his own name, several other parties being shareholders in her at the time.

Mr. Foster was employed for the prosecution, and Mr. Broadhurst for the defence.

Colonel Gibbes stated: I have held the situation of Collector of Customs for some years; I am the person authorised to make registry and grant certificates of registry in respect of ships to be registered. The defendant applied to me for the registry of a steam vessel called the *Comet*, on or about the 3rd of April last, and made the declaration now produced, marked (A.) for the purpose of obtaining such registry. The signature to that document is the handwriting of the defendant, and the attestation to it is my own handwriting. In my official capacity I granted a register for the said vessel, of which the instrument here produced is a correct copy.

Mr. Edye Manning being sworn, stated, the instrument produced is a contract entered into between myself, the defendant, and other parties, whose names are therein mentioned; and the respective signatures are the handwriting of each of the parties. The contract was entered into on the day it bears date. I had seen the vessel at that time; the building of her was considerably advanced. The vessel described in the copy of the registry is the same as the one mentioned in the contract. I made payments to the defendant, or his order, under the contract, to more than the amount of £1000, after the making of such contract. I know, also, that the John Morris mentioned in the contract also made payments, on account of the said contract, to the defendant, before the making of his declaration.

Cross-examined by Mr. Broadhurst: In pursuance of the authority produced I made the following cash payments:—On the 19th March, £25; on the 26th March, £20; the 16th April, £20; the 20th April, £20; the 23rd April, £35; the 30th April, £40; the 18th May, £32; the 28th May, £40; the 31st May, £312 10s. 6d.; the 11th June, £40; the 4th July, £34; the 16th July, £40; the 30th July, £30: the item of £312 10s. 6d. was in respect of Coke's note to me for that amount. I sold the boiler-plate to Coke and M'Laren, and they gave me their notes for it, dated 22nd of November, 1841. I do not know whether any part of that boiler-plate was used in the steamer *Comet*; I have been in the habit of employing Coke and M'Laren on my steamers; they were employed by me to make a boiler for the *Rapid*. The defendant did not object to being charged with that amount until lately, although he had frequently seen it charged against him in my ledger; his first objection may have been four or five months ago; I cannot say when I showed defendant the account in my ledger; but the account produced was furnished by me from it. The letter produced was written by me to the defendant about August last; it was some time after I sent that that I saw him; Coke was at a stand-still for money, and could get none from the defendant; I am the source of the information under which Colonel Gibbes is acting; I have also taken proceedings in the Supreme Court in equity against the defendant for the specific performance of this agreement. About six weeks ago, the defendant came to me with Mr. Nunn, about these bills of Coke's. Coke and M'Laren were the persons employed by the defendant, respecting the *Comet*, and it was respecting their accounts that the authority for £900 was given. After I received that authority from the defendant, and before it was at all countermanded by him, I took up Coke and M'Laren's dishonoured bills to the amount of £312 12s. 6d., with Coke's knowledge.

Mr. Coke, engineer, stated on oath: I was in partnership with M'Laren, under the firm of Coke and M'Laren, the signature to the agreement is my handwriting; the boiler-plate was supplied on the 13th November, 1841; in April, 1842, I had a account against the defendant with respect to a contract for work done on board a steam vessel, afterwards called the *Comet*. I had no other account against the defendant; I believe that the balance specified in the defendant's letter was the amount due to me at that time, which has nothing to do with the boiler-plate. There was a conversation between Mr. Manning and defendant, about four or five months ago; the defendant objected to Mr. Manning taking credit for the amount of the boiler-plate. The work was frequently at a stand-still for want of money; I believe that the notes before mentioned form a part of the item of the £312 10s. 6d. The account between the defendant and myself, with respect to the steamer, was wound up about March last. I claim no interest in the steamer *Comet*.

Cross-examined: A great deal of the boiler-plate was used for the steamer *Comet*.

James Munn, shipbuilder, deposed: I remember a conversation between Mr. Manning and myself about a month ago; I told him I objected on the part of the defendant to the £312 10s. 6d. being charged as a payment for the vessel. Mr. Manning offered to leave all matters of dispute to my arbitration; but I refused, telling him that I could not do so, having advised the defendant throughout the whole business.

The bench considered that sufficient evidence had been adduced to prove that the defendant had made a false declaration in order to obtain a register for the steamer in his own name; by which means the other proprietors could obtain no redress but through a Court of Equity, and in the event of the defendant attempting to sell the vessel, they could not prevent him. They should therefore find him guilty of a breach of the Register Act, and sentence him to pay a fine of £500, or in default of payment, to be confined in Her Majesty's Gaol of Sydney for six calendar months.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

Morning caps have a very pretty effect when doublée (or lined with Florence, lilac, pink, or blue), and trimmed with a ribbon *posée*, or (placed) in loops over the top of the front. Another style, and more simple, are those composed of Lyonnaise muslin, with rounded ears in the form of papillon, and trimmed with three rows of Mechlin lace; between each row is seen a pretty coloured ribbon, put on perfectly plain, the hair worn in full bands.

Bonnets.—There is nothing new to remark concerning bonnets, which continue to be worn short at the ears; amidst those which have lately made their appearance, we may cite the following as being of the most becoming style, composed of white gros d'Afrique, and those in brown velvet, decorated with long drooping feathers, the interior of the brim trimmed with very small roses.

Walking Dress.—A very pretty style of dress are those made in black satin, Pekin, or black moire; the front of the skirt trimmed with two facings of black velvet, ornamented with a narrow fancy silk trimming, placed perfectly flat round the edge of the velvet, the centre of the jupe decorated with a double row of jet buttons descending to the skirt; tight sleeves bouillantes at the elbow, and likewise *ornamented* with velvet and buttons pareil to those on the jupe.

Evening Dress.—Those velvets of the aile de mouche colour have great success amongst our élégantes, both for pelisses and evening dresses. Nothing can be prettier for an evening toilette for our young débutantes than dresses of crepe lisse, or Indian muslin, a double jupe, the upper skirt forming a tunic; both the jupes trimmed with a rich silver network, forming a heading to the broad hems with which they are surrounded. The body lightly draped, and Ninette sleeves.

Materials.—Amidst all the pretty and elegant looking novelties, the Pekins are decidedly still the greatest favourites—for instance, the agate Pekin, the watered Pekin, the Pekin serpenté, the Pekin zebra, the Pekin guipere, the Pekin rivière, and the Pekin Henri III. The *brocatelle* is also much spoken of as being the most perfect material for a pretty negligé. It is also adapted for walking dresses.

Colours.—Fashionable colours are much the same as last month. Some new and beautiful shades of purple, green, and violet, have lately appeared, and a mixture of flame-colour and black, which are likely to be much in vogue.

The New Government House.—In proposing Her Majesty's health, at the supper on Wednesday evening, the Governor remarked, that there could be no more appropriate time than when proposing, for the first time within those walls, the Queen's health, for him to express his gratitude to the people of this colony for their liberality in erecting the new Government House—a building worthy in every way of Her Majesty's greatness,—a building which, for its general appearance, the sumptuousness of the apartments, its elegance, and its comfort, is not surpassed, if equalled, in any of Her Majesty's colonial possessions.

Honesty in New South Wales.—Some days ago an advertisement appeared in this journal, offering a reward of ten pounds for two £50 notes. The whole of the property we understand has been returned, minus about £5.

Police Court Business.—The general list yesterday contained, in all, twenty-five charges, of which eleven were remanded; of the latter nine were again remanded, and Joseph Dickens, in custody on suspicion of robbery, with Henry Wilson, on the same charge, were both discharged. The new charges were disposed of as follows:—Mary Newton, on suspicion of stealing, remanded; and William Chaffey, with John James Hogan, on a charge of suspicion of robbery, were also both remanded; David Wander, for an assault, was also remanded, but John Farrell, for a robbery, was committed; James M'Cue, for embezzlement, Hugh M'Dermott, for creating a riot in the street, and William Henry Wills, for attempting to rescue a prisoner, were all admonished and discharged. William Neal and John Regan, on suspicion of robbery, were both remanded, with William Connor, charged with stealing, as well as Christopher Coyle, for carting dung on Wilson's Wharf; Hannah Dowling, for being a common prostitute, was sent fourteen days to gaol; and Wm. Perkins, for an assault, was remanded. The drunkards' list contained eleven charges, six of which were discharged, and all the others got off by paying small fines, except Thomas Tait, who paid £1 1s.

Caution to Coach Proprietors.—John Ireland appeared at the Parramatta Police Office, a few days ago, to answer an information charging him as the owner of a certain licensed coach called the Prince of Wales, with having carried thirteen passengers from Sydney to Homebush Races, being licensed to carry only nine. It appeared, on the day in question, that a constable of the Sydney Police was a passenger, and remonstrated with the driver on the impropriety of having so many; and when he got on the race course he asked the conductor the name of his vehicle; he represented her as the Prince of Wales, the property of John Ireland. Mr. Ireland in his defence admitted the coach in question was his property, but not the name the driver said she was. The bench remarked that if it was proved there was no name or number painted on the coach, as had been admitted by the defendant, he would be liable to a fine of £50; but as the case now stood he must dismiss it, although he really had four passengers more than allowed by law. There certainly should be a heavy punishment awarded on any conductor of a licensed coach who falsely represent their name, or the name of another vehicle, to any passenger who might have reason to complain of improper conduct.

Wholesale Robbery.—Yesterday, a man named Holden was brought up at the Police Office before Mr. Windeyer on a charge of stealing a large quantity of sugar from the stores of Messrs. Lamb and Parbury. Captain Lamb stated that the prisoner had formerly been in his employ. He had resided in a cottage upon the wharf, and had access to the stores, the keys being frequently left at his cottage. In clearing the stores in April and May, last year, a considerable deficiency was found in the sugar, which had been lying there some time, and suspicion fell upon Holden, who was in consequence discharged; 117 bags were missed from one store, and a large number from each of the others. The entire quantity he supposed to have been stolen amounted to thirteen tons and fifteen hundredweight. The price of sugar at the time varied from £25 to £32 per ton. Thomas Mackenzie, a ticket-of-leave holder, stated that he had been employed in ballasting and smuggling from vessels. Some time in the early part of last year, he had been introduced by Carr (a man also engaged in the smuggling trade) to Holden, and agreed to go upon a certain night, for the purpose of receiving some bags of sugar from the stores; the price to be from 6s. to 8s. per bag, varying according to the size. In pursuance of this agreement, he went in a boat, accompanied by a man named Matthews, to the wharf, and waited till an opportunity offered, when Holden opened the stores, and Matthews and himself (Mackenzie) took about twenty bags; these were put into the boat, and landed at Young's Wharf; the following day it was sold to a dealer in George-street, who agreed to give £22 10s. per ton for it. These visits were repeated four times, Mackenzie removing in all about eighty bags, for which he paid from 6s. to 8s. per bag, and sold at from £22 to £23 per ton. In reply to a question from the prisoner, Mackenzie said he had been transported for life. The prisoner was remanded for further examination till Monday next.

Murder Charge.—About two years ago a person named Dickson was found murdered on the South Head Road, and notwithstanding every exertion was made by the police at the time, no clue was discovered likely to lead to a discovery of the perpetrator of the foul deed, until within these few days, when a man named Moore was taken into custody on the warrant.

Impudent Theft.—Yesterday morning, about half-past twelve, a man named John Byrnes entered the office of Messrs. W. Hirst and Co., of Queen's Place, during the time their clerk was in the upper stores, and, the iron safe having been left unlocked, deliberately took out the cash box, wrapped it up in a handkerchief, placed it under his arm, and walked off, and appeared quite content with his booty. The clerk thinking it was Mr. Hirst who had entered, did not hurry down, but as soon as he did, finding no one in the office, he looked out of the door and saw this man making towards George-street, when he immediately followed him, and gave him in charge; the only excuse he had was, that a man had given him the box to convey to No. 16, Prince-street; he will be brought before the Police this morning.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

NEWCASTLE.

This beautiful little marine town was the scene of considerable excitement on Wednesday, in consequence of the friends of Mr. Scott (one of the candidates for the representation of the Northumberland boroughs) having invited his Maitland Committee to dine with them. Flags and banners were waving from the windows and balconies of many of the houses, and the streets presented that busy aspect peculiar to some important and festive occasion. During the day, a number of the friends to the good cause arrived from Maitland, and were received with much enthusiasm by the inhabitants.

The dinner came off about six o'clock, and did infinite credit to mine host of the "Union," who had evidently spared neither trouble nor expense in doing justice to the occasion. There was a profusion of good things upon the table; the viands were of the first character, and gave universal satisfaction to the company. The room was spacious, and very tastefully arranged—neat and appropriate devices in evergreens and flowers decorated the walls; over the chair, in large gold letters, was the motto of the cause, "Scott and Manufactures," and the apartment was brilliantly lighted from a chandelier ingeniously formed of flowers, and so constructed as to support some thirty or forty wax lights.

The chair was taken by William Brooks, Esq., supported on his right by A. W. Scott, Esq., and Drs. Brooks and Campbell; and on the left by the Rev. Mr. Wilton, James Chambers, Esq., and Mr. Lawrence Potts: the croupiers were Messrs. Bolton and Wallis: the table formed three sides of a square, and upwards of seventy gentlemen occupied seats at the hospitable board.

After the cloth had been removed, the first toast of the evening was introduced by the chairman, in a loyal and appropriate speech; he remarked, that though separated by half the distance of the globe from the seat of sovereignty He was proud to say, that no part of Her Majesty's dominions possessed more loyal breasts than her colony of New South Wales. With that paternal care which had so eminently characterised her reign, she had placed in the hands of the colonists the power of electing their own law makers. This was another trait of her desire for the happiness of her subjects, wherever situated. He would propose "The Queen, God bless her." Three times three. Song—"God Save the Queen."

The Chairman, in introducing the next toast, said, in honouring and loving our Sovereign, we should possess the same feelings towards those with him she was connected; he therefore gave "His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family." Glee—"The Revelry."

The Chairman said, it was now his pleasing duty to propose to the company the health of the Representative of Majesty on these shores. The administration of His Excellency had been marked by signal and unexampled prosperity, and fearful and distressing depression. This might be attributed to the peculiar construction of the colony, particularly in reference to the land regulations, and the reckless system of speculative trading, both foreign and domestic, so wildly entered into by most of the colonists. He (the Chairman) believed that the energies of the Governor's great mind were now directed towards placing the future prosperity of the colony upon a safer structure than heretofore. He would now propose "His Excellency Sir Sir George Gipps," with cheers. Glee—"Fill your Glasses."

"The Clergy of the Colony" was next proposed from the chair, and as usual drank in silence.

The Rev. Mr. Wilton in reply said, on behalf of the profession to which he belonged, he sincerely thanked the company for the honour done them. As a clergyman, he considered it unseemly to take any active part in political questions, but his strong regard for Mr. Scott had induced him to witness that night's triumph; he appeared there only as the private friend of Mr. Scott, and he assured the company he felt proud in being so; he had known that gentleman for a number of years, and had always felt the highest esteem for him as a friend and neighbour,—he believed him to be every way worthy of the confidence of his supporters.

The Chairman in drawing attention to the next toast, remarked, he was sure it only required naming, to cause in every breast the warmest feelings of gratitude—the brave defenders of their country both by land and sea, had a strong claim upon their sympathies,—the pages of history recorded the deeds of their prowess, and they had lately been reaping new and unfading laurels, in a land hitherto unknown, he proposed the "Army and Navy." (Cheers.) Glee—"Fame let the Trumpet sound."

Responded to by Mr. Tyne, who stated, he had been twenty-eight years a soldier, and felt satisfied the United Service would always maintain the glory of the empire.

The Chairman in proposing the next toast, said, that he had now reached that part of his duty which was more immediately connected with the subject matter of their meeting; he was about proposing the health of the candidate of their choice, Alexander Walker Scott, Esq. (Loud cheers.) He felt great pleasure in doing so—he looked upon that gentleman as peculiarly the man of the people. His wealth and enterprising spirit had founded and established extensive manufactories; he was a large grazier and agriculturist, and his comprehensive mind had also been directed to pastoral pursuits. Through his energies the resources of the colony were daily being brought into action, his mind was matured by habits of thought, and the experience he had acquired by a long apprenticeship to business habits, combined with a superior education, must direct our attention to him, and point him out as a fit and proper person to represent the real interests of these boroughs. He would therefore propose, "A. W. Scott, Esq., and success to his cause."

Mr. Scott rose amid loud and continued cheering, and said, the enthusiasm with which his name had been received, called for his warmest thanks. When he looked round him and beheld so large an assemblage of the electors of the Northumberland boroughs, he felt proud and grateful;—proud of the position he held in their esteem, so warmly expressed; and grateful for the very strenuous exertions they had used in his behalf. But it was not in mere words his gratitude could be shown: the time was close approaching when the contest would be decided, and, from the numbers before him, and the assurances of support from many who were unable to attend, he could not have a moment's doubt of his success. He had deeply reflected on the nature of the onerous duties he would be called upon to perform, when elected to the high honour of representing them in the first Representative Assembly of the colony. His thoughts had been seriously directed to this subject, and the more he considered the peculiar circumstances of the colony, the more firm was his conviction, that its welfare and future prosperity was only to be ensured by the most liberal form of government. He would not enter into detail, as his address explaining his political views had been a long time before the public; but he would remark that he pledged himself to advocate the most liberal and comprehensive measures, and that acts for the happiness and welfare of the people would at all times command his support. His gratitude for their confidence should be shown by his being ever at his post to watch over their interests, to express their wants, and advocate their rights; to obtain for every man freedom of religious opinion, and an equal participation in the support of the government, of whatever sect or creed that man may be; and to extend the blessings of education to every class of Her Majesty's subjects to the farthest corners of the land. Having declared his intentions on these subjects, he trusted that he might, without being charged with egotism, say, that he was in other respects qualified for the office he aspired to; he had been many years among them, and acquired practical knowledge as a merchant, a manufacturer, and an agriculturist. Doubtless many questions would arise when such knowledge would be of use to him, and he promised them to use it to the utmost of his ability to the benefit of his constituents. He had given them a pledge as to the line of conduct he intended to pursue, and that pledge he would never violate; he felt satisfied that those who knew him best knew that he was incapable of so base an act. There was one pledge, however, he had not given them, but would now do so unasked; and that was, to resign into their hands his seat at any time that his acts or proceedings in the Legislative Chamber should dissatisfy a majority of his constituents — their disapprobation being expressed by letter, signed by more than one-half of the electors. He again had to thank them most heartily for their unflinching support, and wished them all health and happiness. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Mr. Brown proposed, prefaced by a few appropriate remarks, "Lady Gipps and the Ladies of the Colony."

Mr. Potts returned thanks in a neat and appropriate speech.

Mr. Graham also expressed his desire of showing his gallantry, by answering for the ladies. After showing what miserable wretches men would be without feminine association, he concluded with a most apt and illustrative quotation from Byron.

Mr. Wilton gave the health of Mr. Scott's friends from Maitland, which was drunk with three times three. Air, "Should auld acquaintance be forgot."

Mr. Harrington replied and said: To them, because they were friends in spirit and in truth. He believed this election would be the means of bringing the Maitlands and Newcastle to a much more intimate knowledge of each other than heretofore; an intercourse had been opened which must be highly beneficial to them; friendships had been formed, which he hoped would be permanent and lasting; and if, in the excitement of party feeling, any acrimony had arisen, he knew, from experience in electioneering matters, that after the contest was over, sound judgment would resume her seat, and ruffled feelings would mellow down. They had been united in a great political battle, and he was most happy to say the right side were triumphant—the revision of the electoral list had satisfied all those who were disposed to look correctly into it, that Mr. Scott was as sure of a seat in the Legislative Chamber, as if he were already elected—it was a truth the adverse party did *not* like to swallow, but the day was at hand when swallow it they must. Newcastle might depend upon Mr. Scott's declared supporters in Maitland, he (Mr. H.) knew their feelings on the subject well, and he had perfect confidence in their firmness, their enthusiasm was only to be equalled by the determination they had shown not to be humbugged or cajoled. Powerful efforts had been made to prejudice and bias their minds, but he was proud to say there had not been a single desertion from their ranks, nor would there be—they had every confidence in the qualifications of their chosen candidate: the honest, manly, and liberal manner in which he had addressed them that night, would, if possible, bind them still more closely to his interests, and they would never be satisfied till they had placed him on the pinnacle of success. On behalf of his Maitland colleagues he returned them sincere thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which they had drunk their healths.

Mr. Brown proposed "Success to Trade and Manufactures."

Mr. J. Hudson replied: He said, trade and manufactures were the sinews of the colony. He stood there an instance of the success of trade—a few years back he arrived at Newcastle with but his trade in his hands—he now considered himself an independent man. He knew education was a capital thing, but every one could not afford to educate their children,—in that case, he could point out an academy where they would acquire a knowledge that would *always* procure them a good living—he alluded to Mr. Scott's establishments at the North Shore. They were certainly not quite so grand as Sydney College, but place them there, and educate them to a good trade, and that would carry them through the world; there was a choice for them too, if they did not like cloth-making, why they could try their hands at smelting and manufacturing iron ore, or learn to make salt, or become carpenters or masons; Mr. Scott would give them the chance of acquiring a knowledge that would soon make them manufacturers, then independent men, and in the end perhaps legislators,—such were the benefits Mr. Scott had conferred upon the neighbourhood, and they would honour him for it; they were glad they had it in their power to show him the esteem they all had for him: they could not drink that toast without coupling Mr. Scott's name with it, for he was identified with the trade and manufactures of the district.

Mr. Chambers proposed the "Health of the Revising Officer of the Boroughs:" he said, he considered it his duty in that public manner to express his high sense of the unwearied attention those gentlemen had given to this ungrateful duty; their decision, had been marked by the strictest impartiality, and considering the conflicting nature of the testimony, from which they had to glean their conclusions, he almost wondered how they managed to wade to the end of their onerous duties: he, on behalf of the party with whom he was connected, returned them his sincere thanks for their attention and urbanity.

Several excellent glees were sung by a band of choristers in a superior manner during the evening, and a number of toasts were given and responded to in eloquent speeches by Messrs. Brooks, Kemp, Graham, &c.

About twelve o'clock, the Chairman, accompanied by a few other gentlemen, left the room amid deafening cheers.

Mr. Hudson was then called on to preside, and harmony was kept up for a considerable time.

All parties appeared highly gratified with the evening's entertainment, and the Maitlanders returned to their borough, strongly impressed with a sense of the attention, hospitality, and kindness, of their Newcastle friends.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

He that's convinced against his will,
Retains his old opinions still.

Gentlemen,—Mr. Berry says that none of his anonymous opponents have (has) rebutted his arguments. As I did not engage in the controversy with any expectation of convincing him, I am not at all disappointed. Neither, unless he use much more cogent logic than he has hitherto done, will he make a convert of me. Men having so firm a persuasion of the correctness of their own opinions as to venture on the publication of them, are not so easily turned, and controversialists of all kinds are but too frequently obnoxious to the charge of obstinately retaining their "old opinions," though confuted over and over again. Whether this accusation is applicable to Mr. B.'s party, or to that of his opponents, neither is perhaps sufficiently free from the influence of that organ called by phrenologists self-esteem, as to be impartial judges. As for my observations, they are put forth, not to save others from the trouble of thinking for themselves, but to furnish them with materials for deducing just conclusions on a subject of great importance to the future welfare of the colony; an object which could easily be effected by the mere one-sided statements of the advocates of shackles and drag-chains on trade and commerce: and, inasmuch as they were the first to provoke the discussion, they have no right to be angry because their lucubrations are handled with some degree of freedom. That Mr. B. is in a towering passion we may reasonably infer, since, like Sir Anthony Absolute, he desires his antagonists "to keep themselves cool." For myself, not having any of that slavish veneration for mere names which he so roundly attributes to all who differ from him, I beg to assure him that his having been one of the "illustrious obscure" of the late Council will have no effect in deterring me from "cutting up" any monstrous "bantling of his brain" which he may endeavour to foist upon the public as healthy and well-proportioned, and demonstrating, without mercy, its defects and deformities; and that whether he rejoiced in the venerable cognomen of Elder-Berry, or the more homely one of Goose-Berry, his opinions would be entitled to quite as much consideration as they are now. Names have nothing to do with principles, and those who never had, and may never have, the honour of tacking M.C. nor any other letters to their names, may nevertheless be quite as competent to understand the subject as any one that ever fingered the green baize of the Council table.

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The somewhat old-lady-like curiosity to know who have the temerity to oppose his views, which peeps out in Mr. B.'s last, will therefore, so far at least as I am concerned, remain ungratified.

"A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," and if my opinions are anything worth, their value is as great with the affix I have adopted, as though my real name, with all the letters in the alphabet, was appended to them.

There is a favourite but stale trick of his party which Mr. B. has not scrupled to use for the purpose of bringing his opponent's principles into disrepute. It consists in mixing up with them in the same category, matters of a discreditable nature, but having some forced, or fancied, and far-fetched resemblance to them in name or appearance. It is a trick every way worthy of the cause it is used to support. Because the pirates of old times called themselves "Free-traders," those who are averse to the stupid and mischievous obstructions to legitimate commerce, which Mr. B. and his party would enforce, are to be stigmatized as "Buccaneers," or something worse! We may, however, find some consolation, though the epithet should by any chance stick to us, that there are other time-honoured appellations of no more respectable origin, as for instance, that of Tory, which Mr. B.'s party, until of late, acknowledged, the original Irish signification of which. I may state for that gentleman's information, was Thief.

Mr. B. need not be so very savage with Junius, no one will for a moment suspect him of being the author of the letters written under that nom de guerre.

But Mr. B. is ambitious to have none but men of "talent and learning" to cope withal. Ho! stand back there, ye ignorant and swinish multitude! nor dare to utter but the whisper of an idea in the presence of this most erudite, thrice-illustrious, never-to-be-sufficiently-venerated pillar of protecting duties, Alexander Berry, Esq., ex M.C., &c., &c., &c.—Henceforth, let none but first-class men and senior wranglers presume to think they have a right to the "shadow of a shade" of an opinion. Unless ye have read Homer's Batrachomyomachia, and Ovid's Art of Love, in the original, construed Anacreon's Odes, and scanned the Pastorals of Theocritus and Virgil, in which alone the true principles of legislation for landlords are to be found, how can ye possibly know anything of the matter?"

I make no pretensions to learning, yet I think I may say, without vanity, that I can see as far into a mill-stone as Mr. B. or his coadjutor Robin Goodfellow, and I shall not therefore be silenced by that gentleman's discourteous and *ex cathedrâ* tone.

I repeat that the law of 1819 for the resumption of cash payments has not been, and in the present circumstances of England cannot, without breaking up the foundation of society there, carried out. That every attempt to enforce it has been followed by wider spread and increasing distress and ruin. That *it has been virtually repealed not fewer than four times.* That the only way to carry it into effect is, either simultaneously with it to annul "at one fell swoop" the national debt, and all other debts and obligations contracted like it in a depreciated currency, or to alter the standard of value. When I said that the first was Cobbett's proposal, I did not thereby infer my approval of it. On the contrary, the scheme being one of enormous spoliation and oppression, second only in injustice to the "twin iniquities" of 1815 and 1819, it has my unqualified condemnation. The other plan it is not necessary to discuss here. By this, however, Mr. B. may see that I have not "pinned my faith" on Cobbett's sleeve, any more than I am disposed to do on his, and notwithstanding I am opposed to many of Cobbett's views (who I believe nevertheless understood the currency question quite as well as Mr. B.), I still, on the principle Mr. B. eulogises ("Fas est, &c."), am willing to receive information, come from what quarter it may.

That Mr. Huskisson's free-trade measures have not been productive of so much good as was expected from them, nay, that they may to a certain extent have been followed by some evil, I admit at once,—but *my* mode of accounting for this is very different from Mr. B.'s. *They were initiated at the wrong end, and have not been carried out.* So, if Mr. B. had an attack of spasmodic colic, for which his medical attendant prescribed homœopathic doses of some irritating aperient, it is very probable that inflammatory action would supervene, and the patient have an early opportunity of knowing how "facilis descensus Averni." In this case, according to Mr. B., the remedy and not the practitioner should be blamed for the result. The corn laws should have been the first to fall, but the law-makers being landlords, and having, therefore, a direct interest in keeping up their rents through the medium or under the pretence of the protection offered by those laws to their tenants, were too strong for the minister, and he could not commence where he ought: at the same time, these very parties being also interested in getting French luxuries as cheap as possible, eagerly seconded his views for the reduction of the duties on their importation.

The statement given by Mr. B. of the falling off in the trade with Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, and which he attributes to free trade, we are justified in supposing the best evidence he could adduce in support of his views. The advocates of free trade need scarcely desire a better illustration of the baneful effects of restrictions on commerce. "Now mark, how plain a tale shall set him down." The Ministry of 1809, fearing a deficiency in the accustomed supply of Baltic timber, and instigated by the Canada merchants, made a large addition to the import duties, then something less than seventeen shillings per load on that article, and those charged on timber from British North America were almost entirely repealed. In the next year, 1810, the Baltic timber duties were doubled; and in 1813, when the cause for their increase no longer existed, they were increased 25 per cent. more, making in all a duty of £3 5s. per load, if imported in English, and £3 8s. if in foreign, bottoms. At the commencement of this system, in 1809, 328,000 tons of British shipping entered inwards from the Baltic, which in 1814, after the last increase of duty, had fallen to 242,000 tons, and in 1816 to 181,000 tons. The exports to Sweden, which in 1814 were £311,818, were reduced in 1819 to £96,655, and those to Norway, which in 1816 were £190,902, dwindled to £61,741 in 1819. During this state of thing instances were known, says M'Culloch, of ships loading with European timber, carrying it to Canada, and then taking it to England as Canadian produce, the difference of duty indemnifying the parties for the enormous expense of this round about voyage! But this is not all, for while, despite the existence of these heavy duties on Baltic timber, the exports to Sweden and Norway were nearly doubled in the eight years from 1830 to 1838, those to British North America, *protected as the producers in those colonies were by the corn and timber duties)* did not increase one-thirteenth in the same time!! There has been a remarkable decline of British Commerce with all the countries with which pretended treaties of reciprocity have been concluded," says Mr. B., wishing it to be inferred that Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, were such countries. After the statement I have given above, your readers will doubtless estimate at its full worth Mr. B.'s candour. That under such circumstances the number of British ships should decline, as stated by Mr. B., and that of foreign vessels increase, is not wonderful; but what does it prove, but that as England would not take the timber to build ships, it was used by the owners themselves for that purpose? England, meanwhile, patriotically contenting herself with a much inferior article at a much higher price!

Now, if with all the restrictions on the importation of produce from Northern Europe there is still such an increasing demand there for British goods, what, I ask any sensible, unprejudiced person, could possibly interfere to prevent its augmenting to still greater proportion were those restrictions removed? But the stupid advocates of commercial hobbles and fetter-locks, first enact such measures as compel other nations to use as small a quantity as possible of our productions, and then turn round and exclaim, "See what a paltry concern your foreign trade is!" And then, in self-defence or retaliation, other nations increase the mischief by following the foolish example, they are in raptures at the conceited compliment to their understandings, and imagine themselves the very perfection of wisdom.

But were I to follow Mr. B. through all the tortuous windings of his slippery arguments, his false facts, his fallacies, and his inconsequential reasonings (or rather ravings) it would be uncleanly to occupy your columns and my own time. I shall, therefore, dismiss him for the present, with some remarks on that part of his communication in which he labours to apply his notions to the circumstances of this colony.

"Our lands, our sheep, and our cattle, are all vested interests," says Mr. B. Granted. But there is a vested interest antecedent to all these, and without which they would all be valueless, yet it is *the one* invariably omitted in the calculations of the political economists of Mr. B.'s party. I mean the vested interest of the labourer in his thews and sinews, and the skill which guides them. No sophistry can disguise the fact that protecting duties are a tax on the poor man's industry. If then, as he admits, "the same causes will produce the same effects all over the world," and "that there is nothing peculiar in New South Wales," how is it possible to reconcile his admission on this point, with his advocacy of these imposts?

I admit, that the institution of the Insolvent Court is not attended with unmixed good; but unless a system of mutual forbearance had been by common consent adopted throughout the colony, some such measure seems to have been demanded.

He says that the "insolvencies have originated from free trading." In thus confounding together two very different things, he is either ignorant of his subject, or he makes the assertion with intention to mislead. To liken wild speculation and unwarranted extravagance to that free intercourse between different nations for the supply of, and regulated by, their mutual wants (which alone we understand and mean by free trade), is either the very imbecility of ignorance, or the trickery of party malice. This is self-evident; as is equally the grossly ridiculous *non sequitur*, that "if commerce is to be free, *then* all the laws regulating the transactions between debtor and creditor ought to be annulled." The merest tyro in logic would be ashamed of such nonsense. But *nil admirari*. After his eulogy of Mr. Clay's state jugglery about "revenue tariff and protection tariff," a mere piece of political thimble-rig, one ought not to be surprised at anything. But Mr. Clay is "a smart man, and Mr. Berry seems anxious to be thought "smart" too.

He asserts that the advocates of free trade say, "tax the productions of your own industry in preference to the industry of foreigners;" and "that notorious productions, which come in competition with any productions of our own industry, ought ever to be taxed; but that we may lay a duty on such foreign productions as we do not produce ourselves." However strong my language may appear, I must tell Mr. Berry, in plain terms, that this assertion is false; and I cannot help suspecting that he knows it to be so. By no process of legitimate ratiocination can any such language be deduced from any thing advanced by us; but inspired by the example of his oracle, Mr. Clay, he is trying his own hand at the thimbles and peas; but, unfortunately for himself, not being so expert as his "great exampler," he so bungles the business that a child detects the cheat. To talk of taxing the foreigner is pure folly. If you had the *right*, which I deny, you have not the *power*, to assert the contrary is a most miserable pattering with truth and common sense. Whatever the duty imposed on importation, it is the *consumer* that pays it. This is the mere A B C of political economy, which the best attention would enable the youngest novice in the science to understand; and as we are never too old to learn, I shall conclude, for the present, with referring Mr. B. to *first* principles, and remain, gentlemen,

Yours, &c.,

RIENZI.

P. S.—I sent you some days ago a reply to Robin Goodfellow, which has not appeared. It is of little consequence after the excellent letter of "Free Trade," in a late *Herald*. Goodfellow's last is only remarkable for considerable research into the History of Agriculture, and an abortive attempt to deduce therefrom the propriety of protecting duties. *Because*, centuries ago, Cincinnatus was taken from the plough to be made Dictator of Rome, the inhabitants of New South Wales must *now* be compelled to eat dear bread! Admirable logician! Wonderful casuist!

LETTER A.

THE BANKS AND THE BANKERS.

To the Worshipful the Mayor, Sydney.

Sir,—Every one who has resided long in London insensibly associates with the title of Mayor, the Lord Mayor's *Coach*;—the Lord Mayor's *Show*;—the Lord Mayor's *Dinner*, and the Lord Mayor's *Bull!* And those who are happy enough to be of the Corporation have some more definite notions of "Mayor;" their ideas flowing naturally towards the green fat of turtle, and to the lime punch, and the haunch of venison, with its currant jelly.

These were the notions attaching to a Mayor,—from the days of Whittington up to a late period.

The growing importance of the manufacturing and commercial interest of Great Britain has given to the Chief Magistrate of her large cities and towns an importance which eclipses all pageantry, and the Mayor is now looked up to as a rallying point on every crisis of importance.

To your Worship, then, as our Chief Magistrate, I take leave to intrude this correspondence.

That the money matters of our colony are in disorder, that our commercial credit is shaken, that a crisis has overtaken us, fraught with danger,—let us admit, and pass from that to consider and consult what is best to be done in this dilemma.

Shall we prop up the tottering and rotten edifice, or shall we sweep away such rubbish, and erect Banking Establishments, so well founded, on such true principles, and so much better constructed, that the older they grow the more secure they become?

One of the *Herald's* correspondents, in treating of the Insolvent Law, has accidentally introduced the very *startling* fact, that our bankers of Sydney have to collect from amongst their debtors—Two millions six hundred thousand pounds sterling! This one fact will, probably, enable every prudent man to make up his mind, whether *they* are the proper parties to sustain and conduct our commercial interests during the storm that rages;—or the proper persons to be entrusted with the future conduct and keeping of our currency and cash?

With these preliminary observations on what I propose to say of our Banks and Bankers, I take leave of your Worship for *one* week, and subscribe myself, with much consideration,

Mr. Mayor,

Your most obedient servant,

THE GHOST OF COBBETT.

May 25.

SAVINGS' BANK INTEREST.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I have just read in your *Herald* of this morning, a sensible letter respecting the rate of interest still charged by the Savings' Bank; and as I am a depositor in that institution, I must admit that I have watched somewhat closely the opinions promulgated of late touching its stability.

That the Savings' Bank is perfectly solvent, and its securities of the first description in the country, very few at present doubt. But while this is admitted, it does not follow that this institution must remain so. From the Governor downwards, there is not a single individual who will advance the argument, and support it successfully, that the profits in this colony will admit of ten per cent. being charged to any borrower. Why the Savings' Bank should be conducted on principles differing so widely from similar institutions in the mother country, is a question in itself self-evident, and which I will not therefore stop to inquire. But while the money of depositors can only be made to yield interest by the investment on good bills and on mortgage, is it not most unaccountable that the President and Trustees continue to exact a rate of interest which they all admit will ruin the borrower, and consequently render their securities valueless? That such will be the case, unless the Savings' Bank—and indeed all the other Banks—change their present course, I have no hesitation whatever in predicting; but that the Savings' Bank should be the only Bank to turn a deaf ear to the welfare of the colony, and to its own safety, is a matter so utterly incomprehensible to me, that there must surely be some mistake. I have a high opinion of most of the gentlemen who are Trustees, and as the Accountant stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow-colonists as a shrewd man of business, I again repeat that there must be some mistake.

While it is, therefore, as clear as the sun at noonday, that borrowers cannot give 10 per cent., without having the prospect before them of inevitable ruin—and waiving every consideration of its being the peculiar province of the Savings' Bank to watch with care over the best interests of the country—I put the question to the President and Trustees of this institution, how they can so trifle with depositors' money as to lend it at a rate of interest bringing distress and all its consequences in its train, both to borrower and lender? I pause for a reply.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

A FRIEND TO THE SAVINGS' BANK.

Sydney, May 23.

PROTECTIVE DUTIES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—The *Colonial Observer* of yesterday, in a clever but imperfect article upon "Protective Duties," has the following passage, and you have frequently expressed yourselves to nearly the same effect:—"Now suppose the principle carried out to its legitimate extent, we shall soon have a tax upon English woollen cloths to protect the colonial manufacturers—Sir John Jamison and Mr. Lord. We shall have a tariff on English refined sugar to protect the Australasian Sugar Company, &c., &c." Leaving Sir John Jamison and Mr. Lord to take care of themselves, I shall only observe that their case is neither identical or parallel with that of the Sugar Company, as they *pay no duty upon their wool*; whereas, the case of the colonial sugar refiners stands thus—British refined sugar imported into this colony is manufactured *in bond*, from sugar paying no duty into the English Exchequer, and is admitted duty free here; whilst the Australasian refined is manufactured from sugar which has paid 5 per cent. on its full value to the colonial revenue, and which will be liable to any higher duty which the Government may impose. Is this free trade? or is the weekly disbursement of about £100, in addition to a large yearly expenditure paid at other intervals to artizans, labourers, woodmen, draymen, and others, (probably to be doubled at no distant period,) every penny of which finds its way immediately to the shopkeepers, with a moderate exception in favour of the Savings' Bank, a disadvantage to the colony, which must be checked by the imposition of a duty which the imported article is wholly free from at home or here? Is the barter of colonial sugar with Adelaide for wheat (notwithstanding the absurd duty in each colony upon the productions of the other), with Port Phillip, Launceston, Hobart Town, and New Zealand, for their respective productions—all which has taken place, that is to say, exports to those places have been made and are continuing, which must be so paid for—is this an evil to be countenanced, or a benefit to the colony to be supported? Let the candidates for Legislative honours give to these questions the consideration they deserve, for assuredly as soon as they become members of the new Council, they will have to decide upon them. Either a drawback of the whole amount of duty paid should be given to the Sugar Company upon all raw sugar taken into their manufactory, the Directors giving heavy bond, that not a pound should be re-issued in an unmanufactured state, or the house should be worked as in Britain, *in bond*, under the inspection of a revenue officer, at the expense of the Company. This would place the British and colonial refiners upon a par, and give fair trial to real and not to one-sided Free Trade; but now, one word to brother Jonathan. Seeing that the time cannot be distant when he must become a buyer of Australasian wool, and that he never can become a flock-master, and that much other trade mutually advantageous is growing up between his country and this colony, there is no one whose commercial friendship I more desire; but he must not be allowed to introduce his *refined* sugar at five per cent. duty, whilst the colonial refiner pays that upon his *raw* material, dirt, waste, and all. The loaf, in weight, amounts, according to the average of English work, to little more than one half the raw material; in value, to about two-thirds of the whole produce, the remainder being in manufactured moist sugar of various qualities, and treacle. He must pay 7½ per cent., and we shall be only on a par with each other, and as at present, excellent friends. Let the colonial manufacturers of sugar, cloth, leather, and other articles hitherto mostly imported, be placed upon perfect *equality* with their distant rivals, and then if the colonists can buy of the importer cheaper than of the manufacturer, let them do so: the latter cannot complain.

I am, &c.,

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS KEMBLE.

Bank Court, Sydney, 26th May.

THE QUESTION.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—If Mr. E. S. Hall will have the kindness to inform the Australian public how they are to render any branch of colonial industry a profitable investment, he will confer the greatest obligation upon the community.

Is there one article, capable of being imported, in which the foreigner cannot undersell us? Would wool-growing pay any person who was obliged to buy land, and sheep, and pay for labour? Rather, would not the interest of the money absorb the whole, and more than the whole, of the product? When we can obtain land ready cleared *for nothing*, and labour at 4d. or 6d. per day, perhaps we may stand a chance of raising Mediterranean products as articles of export; but until we are in this position, it will be impossible for us to transport our goods 14,000 miles further, and compete with those who are in the situation described.

If we spend more money for imports than we raise in exports, we must become an impoverished people. We cannot raise exports: *ergo*, we must not, and shortly we shall not be in a situation to pay for imports. We must either do without necessaries, or produce them. The question thus resolves itself: Is it better to wait until our money is all expended, and then begin to work for our subsistence, or commence before we are sunk in the depths of poverty and distress? The first principle is recommended by the advocates of Free Trade, and the latter is the advice of the supporters of Protective Duties.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

VERAX.

Pitt-street, May 23, 1843.

[As advocates for Free Trade, we deny that any such doctrine as is quoted in the above letter is held by the admirers of that system.—Eds.]

FREE TRADE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Your correspondents, "Free Trade" and "A Colonist," may think they have confuted "Robin Goodfellow," and "A Woolgrower and Grazier," by their letters published in the *Herald* of Tuesday; but I have looked in vain for any answer to the arguments of either of the above-named advocates for a home trade over a foreign, in their lucubrations. "A Colonist" says, the fallacy of those who fly to a restrictive duty for a cure, lies in their not understanding the cause of the evil—it consists *not in free trading*, but in *over trading*. Now, on that point I agree—but what is over trading? Is it not buying more of an article or articles than is required for use? Or, expanding money in luxuries which is wanted for necessaries—of which the effect is, that when we want the latter we have not the means to procure them? Now, I think it is not difficult to understand that a country paying for foreign wheat, when its own growth is selling at 3s. the bushel, is over trading. The issue of paper would do no harm comparatively, if the bullion it represents remained in the colony; but since, to put a profit into the pockets of a few importers, coin has been sent to Valparaiso, Manila, &c., it has done harm, for it has been the means of that step being resorted to. I would ask a Sydney merchant to whom a settler owes £1, and has two bushels of wheat to pay it with, whether he would not benefit by taking the two bushels and retaining the 10s. he might have to pay in Valparaiso for the same quantity,—instead of paying his 10s., and getting nothing from the settler? To put the question, however, in a practical view, let us suppose a community of 20,000, of whom 2,000 are agriculturists, and 18,000 beef and mutton and wool-growers, and shopkeepers; and that these latter receive £40,000 per annum for wool exported; but to live they require 20,000 bushels of wheat, which they can buy of the 2,000 agriculturists at 8s. per bushel, who in return require beef, mutton, and cloth of wool; or of the foreigner at 6s., who wants nothing but money for it, and *ergo*, takes £6000 quite away from the £10,000 produced by the wool, never to return. Is it not clearly to the wool-grower's interest to buy rather of the men who want his surplus produce, his beef and mutton, and thereby get back no small part of this outlay, than of the stranger, with whom he sinks the whole? Were this colony in a state of plethora, I would not rupture an artery—though bleeding might do good; but we are rather far gone in *consumption*, and *therefore* I do not think the remedy for *plethora* advisable. In effect, the whole country is now taxed to pay the profits of a few *importers*. *The people*, neither in town nor country, benefit by foreign wheat, except the importers and a few Government officers with fixed salaries, and others with fixed incomes; the real working bees of the hive are the sufferers, and will be, so long as the produce of our great staple is in part expended in articles which we can produce at moderate rates. Prohibition is not sought, —mere "protection" from loss is all that is required to give the little farmer courage to carry on—and Australia might grow all it can eat, at least, and have its wool product circulating, as an invigorating stimulus, which would soon produce a healthy surface, because healthy within.

Yours, Gentlemen,

A WOOL-GROWER AND GRAZIER.

Warragamba, May 17.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1843.

LAND SALE.

At 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, the 12th July, the following portions of Crown Land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit 10 per cent.)

COUNTRY LOTS.

Camden.—1. 112 acres, *near* Berrenjella, on the Shoalhaven River. 3. 100 acres, at Jamberoo. Upset price, £1 per acre.

St. Vincent.—2. 84 acres, *near* Berrenjella, on the Shoalhaven River. 4. 243 acres, on the Crookhaven River. Upset price, £1 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Camden.—1. 100 acres, near Kiama. 2. 111 acres, same place. 3. 108 acres, same place. Upset price, £1 per acre.

Macquarie.—4. 40 acres, adjoining the village of Marrianville. Upset price, £1 per acre.

LAND SALE.

At 11 o'clock, on Thursday, the 15th July, the following Town Allotments of Land will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Colonial Treasury in Sydney, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit 10 per cent.)

TOWN ALLOTMENTS.

Kiama.—1—10. 2 roods each, Nos. 3—12, of section 8. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Narellan.—11—14, 17—19. 2 roods and 37 perches each, Nos. 3—5, 12, and 21—23. 15, 16. 2 roods and 8 perches each, Nos. 14 and 13. Upset price, £10 per acre.

Appin.—20—31. 2 roods each, Nos. 11—15, of section 1; Nos. 16 and 17, of section 2; and Nos. 16—20, of section 1. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Dungog.—32. 2 roods, No. 19, of section 10. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Scone.—33, 34. 2 roods and 16 perches each, Nos. 1 and 2, of section 18. Upset price, £8 per acre.

Printing Paper.—About two hundred and twenty reams of printing medium paper being required by the Government, persons able and willing to supply the same, are requested to send in tenders to the Colonial Secretary's Office, on or before 12 o'clock on Monday, the 29th instant, to be endorsed "Tender for the supply of Paper," and accompanied by sample quires, stating the weight per ream. Persons or their Agents are requested to attend at the Colonial Secretary's Office on the above day.

Blackman's Point Ferry.—On Monday, the 12th June, the above Ferry will be let by public auction, at the Police Office, Port Macquarie, at noon; and parties intending to bid for the same, are requested to have their sureties in attendance, in order that the necessary bonds may be at once entered into, on the fall of the hammer.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst., Mrs. George Pickering, of Dixon-street, of twin sons.

On the 24th inst., at Longsight, near Parramatta, Mrs. Newton, of a daughter.

On the 24th instant, in Elizabeth street, the lady of Henry Harper, Esq. of a son.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at ten o'clock, Gin, Groceries, Horses; at the Stores of Messrs. W. Drake and Co., Bligh-street, at eleven o'clock, Wines, Ale, Porter, Cider and general Merchandize.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At his Rooms, this evening, new and second hand Books, Stationery, &c.

Mr. Isaac Simmons.—At the City Mart, at ten o'clock, general Merchandise; at eleven o'clock, Seamen's Clothes.

COUNTRY SALE.

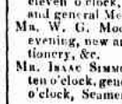
Mr. G. Seymour.—At Windsor, June 6, a portion of the Red House Farm, in Building Allotments.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to the *Sydney Morning Herald* are informed that Mr. John Harris and Mr. William Ball, are the persons appointed to collect the accounts of that Journal, in the City of Sydney.

FOR HOBART TOWN DIRECT,

To sail on Thursday, the 1st of June.



THE BRIG *CAROLINE*,

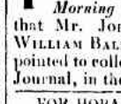
113 tons burthen, Lesslie, master, will be despatched on the day named. For passage (having excellent accommodation) and freight, apply on board, or to

JAMES COOK.

Union Wharf, May 26. 7212

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.

TO SAIL IN TEN DAYS



THE fine fast-sailing BRIG *UNION*,

A. Grainger master. For freight or passage, apply to the master, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

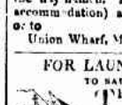
GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,

Bent-street.

7249

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

FOR LONDON.



THE A. 1. BARQUE *CYGNET*,

William Dalston, master, has only room for one cabin and one steerage passenger, and will positively sail on Wednesday next, 31st instant. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to

A. B. SMITH AND CO.

SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE DEBATES for the Season will open on WEDNESDAY, the 31st May.

Question.—"Ought a man to be punished for publishing the Truth?"

Negative.	Affirmative.
Mr. Michie (opener)	Mr. W. C. Currey (replies)
3. Mr. S. P. Hill	4. Mr. A. J. Sattelle
5. Mr. R. Fletcher	6 Mr. C. Kemp
7. Mr. J. L. Vennett	8. Mr. D. Taylor
9. Mr. J. R. ———	10. Mr. T. Dery, Junr.

PRIZES of Books or Medals will be voted by the Audience for the best speeches. Members' tickets, with a printed list of all the questions and openers for the season, 5s. each, to admit one gentleman and two ladies, may now be had of the Secretary. Strangers' tickets, 1s. each, to be had at Mr. Verner's. The President Mr. S. Windeyer, J. P., Barrister-at-law, will take the chair exactly at half-past seven o'clock p.m.

7251 JAMES RENNIE, M. A., Secretary.

HOME CONSUMMATED.

REVIEWS.

A LECTURE will be delivered by MR. TEMPLE ON, (from London Castle, Arabia, Scotland,)—Lecture to commence at 7 o'clock, on Friday Evening, 26th May, 1843, at the Royal Hotel, Sydney. Tickets, 5s. each, to be obtained of Mr Sparke, Royal Hotel, or of the Lecturer, R. M. Templeton, at the Botanical Government Garden, Sydney.

Subject of Lecture—REVIEWS.

General History of Civilization—and England under Seven Administrations up to the present time; finishing with a descant on the prospect of our New House of Assembly that is to be. Likewise touching upon the state of the Colony generally.

The Lecture will be well worthy the attention of the Electors of Sydney, and they who would wish to be elected.—them that are standing on tip-toe for the distinguished honour of being looked up to as one of our Representatives in the first House of Assembly on this side the Atlantic.

"'Tis but to sail, and with to-morrow's sun the Pirates will be bound."

If the Audience do not express their gratification, their money shall be returned at their departure.

ROBERT NISBETT TEMPLETON.

7248 London's Bonnie Woods and Braes.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—A notice appears in the Morning's *Herald*, signed S. Walton, animadverting on my advertisement of the 23rd inst. In replying to which I would observe that the statements contained in my advertisement are not affected by his production and it might be allowed to pass unnoticed were there not a gross misrepresentation of facts. In the first place it is said I am "under obligation to Mr Neale," &c., &c. Now what does this obligation amount to, viz., on the 15th of October last, I requested Mr Neale to discount a Bill of £30, falling due the latter end of the December following, which bill was paid to me by the person in whose favour it was drawn, consequently it had three names to it, for discounting which Mr. Neale received 15s., and which bill was duly honoured. This is the amount of obligation under which I am laid to Mr. Neale; but I have yet to learn that such gives Mr. Neale a warrant to trifle with the feelings and character of the party so obliged—does not the obligation, in a great measure, cease when it is made a matter of conversation, &c., amongst his neighbours, and particularly such a man as this said Walton, whose *mental calibre* is on a par with his own.

I have no recollection of Mr. Walton being present at any conversation respecting the horse in question; but, as he says so, I believe him, part of what he states being true. I have said that Mr. Neale should be paid for the outlay incurred by sending the horse to Toongabbee. It is also probable that I did say he would have cost me more if he had been in Sydney,—my advertisement says nothing to the contrary. These are the facts of the case, and I leave it to the public to judge whether I am not justified in repelling the malicious attack of Mr. Neale, made under the cover of an advertisement, and I repeat he may "sell the horse pay the charge, and hand over the balance to the benevolent Asylum, &c." I must say, in conclusion, that if he does not alter his course of proceeding and keep better company, he will find himself lower than when teetotalism found him. I have now done with the matter, and will take no further notice of any thing that may be said or written on the subject.

JOHN GARRETT.

May 25, 1843. 7244

ADVERTISEMENT.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

Gentlemen,—In answer to W. Tuiton's letter of the 24th inst., in which I am accused of many falsehoods, and slanders too, I wish him to inform me of what they are, and where they are? I wish to inform him and the public that this is the first time I have heard of them; he again, speaks of discharge—I left his employment in dispute of wages. He afterwards sent for me several times, and at my leisure I went back, and up to the time I again left him, I received the highest wages of any in his employ, which gave me reason to believe that I gave him every satisfaction as a workman. As a master tradesman I will not expose his deficiencies as a tradesman, but if he again puts any more slurs on my character, I will then make known to him and the public the jobs severally that I received from his hands and by his directions; the work he had when I was in his employment was very simple, but my challenge is again for that work that proves a tradesman.

7257 NICHOLAS BURNS.

REMOVAL.

MR. GEORGE CHARLES STEWART, Accountant and Agent, has removed his offices from Macquarie-street to George-street, (on the first floor of Mr. Joseph Walford's Wine and Spirit Store, and opposite Messrs. T. and M. Woolley's Ironmongery Warehouse), where parties to whom dividends are due, by proof under different insolvent estates, are requested to call, between the hours of two and three o'clock, p. m., only, of each day.

The undersigned has for sale, by private contract, Cattle, Sheep, Land, and other valuable properties.

GEORGE CHARLES STEWART,

Accountant, Agent, &c.

Sydney, May 23. 7199

IMPORTANT AND ECONOMICAL

AS this is the season when Coffee is an article of general and really economical consumption, the undersigned consider it a duty they owe the public, particularly those who have not had the pleasure of tasting their delicious Coffee, to inform them that their mode of *roasting, cooling*, and, *grinding*, far excels anything of the kind ever attempted in the colony. The uniform revolution of the cylinder for roasting is so true, that the fragrance of the berry cannot possibly be injured, unless through wilful negligence, which there is care taken to prevent, by employing a person who thoroughly understands the management, having had the advantage of several years' practical experience. The machine for cooling is so ingeniously constructed, that it allows all the steam to evaporate from the coffee when turned out of the cylinders, which, if permitted to condense, is certain to destroy the aroma of the finest berry imported, and render it rank and unpalatable. To complete the process of preparation successfully, they have got the mills from the very celebrated house of "Wall and Co.," who have brought this department of their manufactory to such perfection, that it only requires a single glance to be convinced that the grinding by their patent mills is unrivalled. The decided and general acknowledged superiority of preparing coffee by steam is now universally admitted and appreciated by a discerning public, yet the proprietors were apprehensive that some of their distant friends were deprived of the very important advantage of a delightful and wholesome beverage at an unprecedented low price, induced them to put forward this advertisement, in order that they, although at a distance, may also participate in some of the good things which the citizens are enjoying.

The immense demand they have for their very superior article enables them to roast daily, at half-past seven o'clock in the morning and five in the afternoon, which is a luxury the public had not the benefit of before, and which is so highly esteemed by the continentalists who are now sojourning in the city, particularly those who have had the advantage of Parisian residence, where coffee is brought to the very acme of perfection to please the palate of the most fastidious epicure.

For the convenience of families in the interior, it is packed in close canisters of five, ten, and twenty pounds each, which will retain the aroma for a considerable time, by observing care to have them covered immediately after the quantity required is taken out, otherwise it will become flat and insipid by exposure.

To prevent imposition on their country friends they have the canisters sealed and stamped with the initials of their firm as it is now an established fact that many families will not use any coffee but that which is prepared by their unrivalled system.

EDWARD CAMPBELL AND CO.,

7253 73, George-street.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SHEFFIELD PLATED GOODS, CUTLERY, &c., AT COST PRICE.

THE undersigned, intending to leave the colony for England, is now selling off the whole of his splendid stock, at the cost price.

The trade will find this an excellent opportunity for purchasing goods of a quality rarely to be obtained in the colony.

W. C. HARVIE,

George-street next door to the Royal Hotel.

May 25. 7256

TO BEEF SALTERS, DAIRYMEN, AND OTHERS.

EVANS AND HARPER most respectfully inform them, that they have just bought a large quantity of material, new and old, and having the largest cooperage in City, with the best of workmen, are capable of supplying beef tierces either for exportation or colonial service, in any quantity, at the lowest price possible, and at a very short notice.

A large stock of dairy work and other articles, round and oval, always on hand.

Spirit Merchants and Storekeepers supplied with kegs or other articles, wholesale, at a very low price.

Boatbuilders and others supplied with new staves.

City Cooperage,

Opposite the Police Office, George-street. 7210

JUST ARRIVED.

PRIME MESS PORK.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY BARRELS in excellent condition, at 30s. per barrel, Cash.

JOHN ROSTRON,

Rostron's Wharf, Macquarie-place.

May 26. 7252

MR. WILLIAM NICHOLAS, Portrait and Miniature Painter, George-street, opposite the Royal Hotel.

Exhibition Room for the sale of Paintings, Drawings, &c., upon commission. 7221

SUGAR.

TWO Hundred tons Java or Manila sugar, of average quality, and in good condition, wanted for exportation, for which cash will be paid. Samples with price, to be sent to.

CHARLES BEILBY.

7218 George-street.

TIN PLATES AND NAIL ROD IRON

NOW LANDING and on Sale at the Stores of T. and M. Woolley,

Tin Plates I C
Ditto ditto I X
Ditto ditto I A X
Ditto ditto D X

Shingle batten, and flooring nail rod sheet iron, all thicknesses 7250

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATS.

SIX HUNDRED Bushels seed Oats, now landing ex *Wasth rock*, from Launceston.

GEORGE THORNE,

Jamison-street,

(From 43, Lower George street.)

May 2 7219

TWO hundred dozen dressed Kangaroo Skins

Six tons prime Oaten Hay

One cask Codfish

NOW LANDING, ex *Carolina*, from Hobart Town.

GEORGE THORNE,

Jamison-street,

(Removed from 43, Lower George-street.)

May 26. 7250

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex *Union*, from Launceston

Three hundred bushels Van Diemen's Land Oats

Twelve tons, 1842, Compressed Hay

Four hundred bushels Van Diemen's Land Wheat.

J. F. ROSS.

George-street, May 25. 7216

MOLLE'S MAINS, COWPASTURES.

HORSES and Cattle taken in to graze on the above estate under the following charges:—Horses, 1s. each per week; cattle, 6d. ditto. Parties desirous of sending their stock must apply, either personally, or by letter (post paid), to the undersigned, on the estate.

HENRY LUMSDAINE.

Molle's Mains, May 25. 7197

INSOLVENCY OF SAMUEL TAYLOR, OF EVERGREEN POINT, HAWKESBURY RIVER.

TO BE SOLD by private contract, the following property of the above Estate.

The cutter *MARY ANNE* of Sydney, burthen per register 9 54-94 tons, with all her appointments as she now lies near Jaques's Wharf, and a quantity of Timber and Shingles.

Application to be made to Mr. Charles E. Jaques, at his wharf, or to

JOSEPH M'KENNA,

7255 Accountant, Provisional Trustee.

BALL AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

IT is requested that the lady, who by mistake took away from the cloak-room, a large black satin shawl, wadded and lined with black silk, with a broad quilted border, and a deep silk fringe, will be so good as to have the same left at 13, Wentworth-place, Elizabeth-street, where she will find a lined black *silk* shawl supposed to have been left in place of the above mentioned. 7207

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual licenses of departure were this day granted to the following persons, viz.:—James Clark, to proceed in the *Jane*, bound to Moreton Bay; Charles Heaney, to proceed in the *Shamrock* bound to Auckland; and William Powell, to proceed in the *Hare*, bound to Port Phillip, agreeably to the 10th section of the Act of Council 4 Victoria, No. 17.

H. H. BROWNE, J.P.,

Superintend

ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

On reading Poetry, by S. P. H., on the Queen's Birthday, May 24th, 1843, the colony being in great distress.

How shall we sing on this sad day,
When shadows dark o'er-shade the scene:
Like strangers we, and far away
From England's boast, our favour'd Queen.

Though nature smiles upon this earth,
Though joyful notes around us play,
Though all be gaiety and mirth,
The God of nature frowns display.

Though proudly leaps the patriot heart,
Though swells each Briton's breast unseen,
Australia mourns—though 'tis her part
To ask a blessing on her Queen.

Deep, sad, and true—no fancied woe—
No tortured imagery of wrong;
But sorrow, care—our hopes are low—
How can we sing the Queen a song?

A woman reigns o'er Britain's isle—
Australia's sons their homage pay—
Let Loyalty forget awhile
The sadness of this natal day.

Where is the wretch, whose bitter mind
Hath sneer'd upon our young Queen's reign?
Australia's shores can none such find,
Though smarts each heart in bitter pain.

Does England shout? does rend the sky
The peal across the briny main?
Who knows? Alas! perhaps the cry
Of sorrows echo'd back again.

Victoria—England—both are mine:
"With all thy faults, I love thee still!"
For ever may your virtues shine,
Undimm'd by age, unscath'd by ill.

"Refrain!' nor touch the sparkling wine,
Till our sad woes no more are seen.
Be this our cry, (it shall be mine),
God save us all, and bless old England's Queen!

T.

AMERICAN NOTES FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

CHAPTER IV.

FROM CINCINNATI TO LOUISVILLE IN ANOTHER WESTERN STEAMBOAT; AND FROM LOUISVILLE TO ST. LOUIS IN ANOTHER. ST. LOUIS.

Leaving Cincinnati at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, we embarked for Louisville in the *Pike* steamboat, which, carrying the mails, was a packet of a much better class than that in which we had come from Pittsburg. As this passage does not occupy more than twelve or thirteen hours, we arranged to go ashore that night: not coveting the distinction of sleeping in a state-room, when it was possible to sleep anywhere else.

There chanced to be on board of this boat, in addition to the usual dreary crowd of passengers, one Pitchlyn, a chief of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, who *sent in his card* to me, and with whom I had the pleasure of a long conversation.

He spoke English perfectly well, though he had not begun to learn the language, he told me, until he was a young man grown. He had read many books, and Scott's poetry appeared to have left a strong impression on his mind, especially the opening of The Lady of the Lake, and the great battle scene in Marmion, in which, no doubt, from the congeniality of the subjects to his own pursuits and tastes, he had great interest and delight. He appeared to understand correctly all he had read, and whatever fiction had enlisted his sympathy in its belief, had done so keenly and earnestly, I might almost say fiercely. He was dressed in our ordinary every-day costume, which hung about his fine figure loosely, and with indifferent grace. On my telling him that I regretted not to see him in his own attire, he threw up his right arm for a moment, as though he were brandishing some heavy weapon, and answered, as he let it fall again, that his race were losing many things besides their dress, and would soon be seen upon the earth no more; but he wore it at home, he added proudly.

He told me that he had been away from his home, West of the Mississippi, seventeen months; and was now returning. He had been chiefly at Washington on some negotiations pending between his tribe and the Government; which were not settled yet (he said in a melancholy way) and he feared never would be; for what could a few poor Indians do against such well-skilled men of business as the whites? He had no love for Washington; tired of towns and cities very soon; and longed for the Forest and the Prairie.

I asked him what he thought of Congress? He answered, with a smile, that it wanted dignity in an Indian's eyes.

He would very much like, he said, to see England before he died; and spoke with much interest about the great things to be seen there. When I told him of that chamber in the British Museum wherein are preserved household memorials of a race that ceased to be, thousands of years ago, he was very attentive, and it was not hard to see that he had a reference in his mind to the gradual fading away of his own people.

This led us to speak of Mr. Catlin's gallery, which he praised highly, observing that his own portrait was among the collection, and that all the likenesses were "elegant." Mr. Cooper, he said, had painted the red man well; and so would I, he knew, if I would go home with him and hunt buffaloes, which he was quite anxious I should do. When I told him that, supposing I went, I should not be very likely to damage the buffaloes much, he took it as a great joke and laughed heartily.

He was a remarkably handsome man; some years past forty I should judge, with long black hair, an aquiline nose, broad cheek bones, a sunburnt complexion, and a very bright, keen, dark, and piercing eye. There were but twenty thousand of the Choctaws left he said, and their number was decreasing every day. A few of his brother chiefs had been obliged to become civilized, and to make themselves acquainted with what the whites knew, for it was their only chance of existence. But they were not many; and the rest were as they always had been. He dwelt on this, and said, several times, that unless they tried to assimilate themselves to their conquerors, they must be swept away before the strides of civilized society.

When we shook hands at parting, I told him he must come to England, as he longed to see the land so much; that I should hope to see him there one day, and that I could promise him he would be well received and kindly treated. He was evidently pleased by this assurance, though he rejoined, with a good-humoured smile and an arch shake of his head, that the English used to be very fond of the red men when they wanted their help, but had not cared much for them since.

He took his leave; as stately and complete a gentleman of Nature's making as ever I beheld; and moved among the people in the boat another kind of being. He sent me a lithographic portrait of himself soon afterwards; very like, though scarcely handsome enough; which I have carefully preserved in memory of our brief acquaintance.

There was nothing very interesting in the scenery of this day's journey, which brought us, at midnight, to Louisville. We slept at the Galt House; a splendid hotel; and were as handsomely lodged as though we had been in Paris, rather than hundreds of miles beyond the Alleghanies.

The city presented no objects of sufficient interest to detain us on our way, we resolved to proceed next day by another steam-boat, the *Fulton*, and to join it, about noon, at a suburb called Portland, where it would be delayed some time in passing through a canal.

The interval, after breakfast, we devoted to riding through the town, which is regular and cheerful: the streets being laid out at right angles, and planted with young trees. The buildings are smoky and blackened, from the use of bituminous coal, but the Englishman is well used to that appearance, and indisposed to quarrel with it. There did not appear to be much business stirring; and some unfinished buildings and improvements seemed to intimate that the city had been over built in the ardour of "going a-head," and was suffering under the reaction consequent upon such feverish forcing of its powers.

On our way to Portland, we passed a "Magistrate's office," which amused me as looking far more like a dame school than any police establishment: for this awful institution was nothing but a little lazy, good-for-nothing front parlour, open to the street; wherein two or three figures (I presume the magistrate and his myrmidons) were basking in the sunshine, the very effigies of languor and repose. It was a perfect picture of Justice retired from business for want of customers; her sword and scales sold off, napping comfortably with her legs upon the table.

Here, as elsewhere in these parts, the road was perfectly alive with pigs of all ages; lying about in every direction, fast asleep; or grunting along in quest of hidden dainties. I had always a sneaking kindness for these odd animals, and found a constant source of amusement, when all others failed, in watching their proceedings. As we were riding along this morning, I observed a little incident between two youthful pigs, which was so very human as to be inexpressibly comical, and grotesque at the time, though I dare say, in telling, it is tame enough.

One young gentleman (a very delicate porker, with several straws sticking about his nose, betokening recent investigations in a dunghill), was walking deliberately on, profoundly thinking, when suddenly his brother, who was lying in a miry hole, unseen by him, rose up immediately before his startled eyes, ghostly with damp mud. Never was pig's whole mass of blood so turned. He started back at least three feet, gazed for a moment, and then shot off as hard as he could go: his excessively little tail vibrating with speed and terror like a distracted pendulum. But before he had gone very far, he began to reason with himself as to the nature of this frightful appearance; and as he reasoned, he relaxed his speed by gradual degrees, until at last he stopped, and faced about. There was his brother, with the mud upon him glazing in the sun, yet staring out of the very same hole, perfectly amazed at his proceedings! He was no sooner assured of this; and he assured himself so carefully that one may almost say he shaded his eyes with his hand to see the better, than he came back at a round trot, pounced upon him, and summarily took off a piece of his tail; as a caution to him to be careful what he was about for the future, and never to play tricks with his family any more.

We found the steam-boat in the canal, waiting for the slow process of getting through the lock, and went on board, where we shortly afterwards had a new kind of visitor in the person of a certain Kentucky Giant, whose name is Porter, and who is of the moderate height of seven feet eight inches, in his stockings.

There never was a race of people who so completely gave the lie to history as these giants, or whom all the chroniclers have so cruelly libelled. Instead of roaring and ravaging about the world, constantly catering for their cannibal larders, and perpetually going to market in an unlawful manner; they are the meekest people in any man's acquaintance: rather inclined to milk and vegetable diet, and bearing anything for a quiet life. So decidedly are amiability and mildness their characteristics, that I confess I look upon that youth, who distinguished himself by the slaughter of these inoffensive persons, as a false-hearted brigand, who, pretending to philanthropic motives was secretly influenced only by the wealth stored up within their castles, and the hope of plunder. And I lean the more to this opinion from finding that even the historian of those exploits, with all his partiality for his hero, is fain to admit that the slaughtered monsters in question were of a very innocent and simple turn: extremely guileless and ready of belief; lending a credulous ear to the most improbable tales; suffering themselves to be easily entrapped into pits; and even (as in the case of the Welsh Giant), with an excess of the hospitable politeness of a landlord, ripping themselves open rather than hint at the possibility of their guests being versed in the vagabond arts of slight-of-hand and hocus-pocus.

The Kentucky Giant was but another illustration of the truth of this position. He had a weakness in the region of the knees, and a trustfulness in his long face, which appealed even to five feet nine for encouragement and support. He was only twenty-five years old, he said, and had grown recently, for it had been found necessary to make an addition to the legs of his inexpressibles. At fifteen he was a short boy, and in those days his English father and his Irish mother had rather snubbed him, as being too small of stature to sustain the credit of the family. He added that his health had not been good, though it was better now; but short people are not wanting who whisper that he drinks too hard.

I understand he drives a hackney-coach, though how he does it, unless he stands on the footboard behind, and lies along the roof upon his chest, with his chin in the box, it would be difficult to comprehend. He brought his gun with him, as a curiosity. Christened "The Little Rifle," and displayed outside a shop-window, it would make the fortune of any retail business in Holborn. When he had shown himself and talked a little while, he withdrew with this pocket-instrument, and went bobbing down the cabin, among men of six feet high and upwards, like a lighthouse walking among lamp-posts.

Within a few minutes afterwards, we were out of the canal, and in the Ohio river again.

The arrangements of the boat were like that of the *Messenger*, and the passengers were of the same order of people. We fed at the same time, on the same kind of viands, in the same dull manner, and with the same observances. The company appeared to be oppressed by the same tremendous concealments, and had as little capacity of enjoyment or lightheartedness, I never in my life did see such listless, heavy dulness as brooded over these meals: the very recollection of it weighs me down, and makes me for the moment wretched. Reading and writing on my knee, in our little cabin, I really dreaded the coming of the hour that summoned us to table; and was glad to escape from it again, as if it had been a penance or a punishment. Healthy cheerfulness and good spirits, forming a part of the banquet, I could soak my crusts in the fountain with Le Sage's strolling player, and revel in their glad enjoyment: but sitting down with so many fellow-animals to ward off thirst and hunger as a business; to empty, each creature, his Yahoo's trough as quickly as he can, and then slink sullenly away; to have these social sacraments stripped off everything but the mere greedy satisfaction of the natural cravings, goes so against the grain with me, that I seriously believe the recollection of these funeral feasts will be a waking nightmare to me all my life.

There was some relief in this boat, too, which there had not been in the other, for the captain (a blunt good-natured fellow), had his handsome wife with him, who was disposed to be lively and agreeable, as were a few other lady-passengers who had their seats about us at the same end of the table. But nothing could have made head against the depressing influence of the general body. There was a magnetism of dulness in them which would have beaten down the most facetious companion that earth ever knew. A jest would have been a crime, and a smile would have faded into a grinning horror. Such deadly leaden people; such systematic plodding weary insupportable heaviness; such a mass of animated indigestion in respect of all that was genial, jovial, frank, social, or hearty: never, sure, was brought together elsewhere since the world began.

Nor was the scenery, as we approached the junction of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers, at all inspiriting in its influence. The trees were stunted in their growth; the banks were low and flat; the settlements and log cabins fewer in number: their inhabitants more wan and wretched than we had encountered yet. No songs of birds were in their air, no pleasant scents, no moving lights and shadows from swift passing clouds. Hour after hour, the changeless glare of the hot, unwinking sky, shone upon the same monotonous objects. Hour after hour, the river rolled along, as wearily and slowly as the time itself.

At length, upon the morning of the third day, we arrived at a spot so much more desolate than any we had yet beheld, that the forlornest places we had passed, were, in comparison with it, full of interest. At the junction of the two rivers, on ground so flat and low and marshy, that at certain seasons of the year it is inundated to the housetops, lies a breeding-place of fever, ague, and death: vaunted in England as a mine of Golden hope, and speculated in, on the faith of monstrous representations, to many people's ruin. A dismal swamp, on which the half-built houses rot away: cleared here and there for the space of a few yards; and teeming, then, with rank unwholesome vegetation, in whose baleful shade the wretched wanderers who are tempted hither, droop, and die, and lay their bones; the hateful Mississippi circling and eddying before it, and turning off upon its southern course a slimy monster hideous to behold; a hotbed of disease, an ugly sepulchre, a grave uncheered by any gleam of promise: a place without one single quality, in earth or air or water, to commend it: such is this dismal Cairo.

But what words shall describe the Mississippi, great father of rivers, who (praise be to Heaven) has no young children like him! An enormous ditch, sometimes two or three miles wide, running liquid mud, six miles an hour: its strong and frothy current choked and obstructed everywhere by huge logs and whole forest trees: now twining themselves together in great rafts, from the interstices of which a sedgy lazy foam works up, to float upon the water's top; now rolling past like monstrous bodies, their tangled roots showing like matted hair; now glancing singly by like giant leeches; and now writhing round and round in the vortex of some small whirlpool, like wounded snakes. The banks low, the trees dwarfish, the marshes swarming with frogs, the wretched cabins few and far apart, their inmates hollow-cheeked and pale, the weather very hot, mosquitoes penetrating into every crack and crevice of the boat, mud and slime on everything; nothing pleasant in its aspect, but the harmless lightning which flickers every night upon the dark horizon.

For two days we toiled up this foul stream, striking constantly against the floating timber, or stopping to avoid those more dangerous obstacles, the snags, or sawyers, which are the hidden trunks of trees that have their roots below the tide. When the nights are very dark, the look-out stationed in the head of the boat, knows by the ripple of the water if any great impediment be near at hand, and rings a bell beside him, which is the signal for the engine to be stopped: but always in the night this bell has work to do, and after every ring, there comes a blow which renders it no easy matter to remain in bed.

The decline of the day here was very gorgeous; tinging the firmament deeply with red and gold, up to the very keystone of the arch above us. As the sun went down behind the bank, the slightest blades of grass upon it seemed to become as distinctly visible as the arteries in the skeleton of a leaf; and when, as it slowly sank, the red and golden bars upon the water grew dimmer, and dimmer yet, as if they were sinking too; and all the glowing colours of departing day paled, inch by inch, before the sombre night; the scene became a thousand times more lonesome and more dreary than before, and all its influences darkened with the sky.

We drank the muddy water of this river while we were upon it. It is considered wholesome by the natives, and is something more opaque than gruel. I have seen water like it at the Filter-shops, but nowhere else.

On the fourth night after leaving Louisville, we reached St. Louis, and here I witnessed the conclusion of an incident, trifling enough in itself but very pleasant to see, which had interested me during the whole journey.

There was a little woman on board, with a little baby; and both little woman and little child were cheerful, good-looking, bright-eyed, and fair to see. The little woman had been passing a long time with her sick mother in New York, and had left her home in St. Louis, in that condition in which ladies who truly love their lords desire to be. The baby was born in her mother's house; and she had not seen her husband (to whom she was now returning), for twelve months: having left him a month or two after their marriage.

Well, to be sure there never was a little woman so full of hope, and tenderness, and love, as this little woman was: and all day long she wondered whether "He" would be at the wharf; and whether, "He" had got her letter; and whether, if she sent the baby ashore by somebody else, "He" would know it, meeting it in the street: which, seeing that he had never set eyes upon it in his life, was not very likely in the abstract, but was probable enough, to the young mother. She was such an artless little creature; and was in such a sunny, beaming, hopeful state; and let out all this matter clinging close about her heart, so freely, that all the other lady passengers entered into the spirit of it as much as she; and the captain (who heard all about it from his wife), was wonderous sly, I promise you: inquiring every time we met at table, as in forgetfulness, whether she expected any body to meet her at St. Louis, and whether she would want to go on shore the night we reached it, (but he supposed she would'nt), and cutting many other dry jokes of that nature. There was one little weazen, dried-apple-faced old woman, who took occasion to doubt the constancy of husbands in such circumstances of bereavement; and there was another lady (with a lap dog) old enough to moralize on the lightness of human affections, and yet not so old that she could help nursing the baby, now and then, or laughing with the rest, when the little woman called it by its father's name, and asked it all manner of fantastic questions concerning *him* in the joy of her heart.

It was something of a blow to the little woman, that when we were within twenty miles of our destination, it became clearly necessary to put this baby to bed. But she got over it with the same good humour: tied a handkerchief round her head, and came out into the little gallery with the rest. Then, such an oracle as she became in reference to the localities! and such facetiousness as was displayed by the married ladies! and such sympathy as was shown by the single ones! and such peals of laughter as the little woman herself (who would just as soon have cried) greeted every jest with!

At last, there were the lights of St. Louis, and here was the wharf, and these were the steps: and the little woman covering her face with her hands, and laughing (or seeming to laugh) more than ever, ran into her own cabin, and shut herself up. I have no doubt that in the charming inconsistency of such excitement, she stopped her ears, lest she should hear "him" asking for her: but I did not see her do it.

Then, a crowd of people rushed on board, though the boat was not yet made fast, but was wandering about among the other boats, to find a landing-place: and everybody looked for the husband: and nobody saw him: when, in the midst of us all—Heaven knows how she ever got there—there was the little woman clinging with both arms tight round the neck of a fine, good-looking, sturdy, young fellow! and in a moment afterwards, there she was again, actually clapping her little hands for joy, as she dragged him through the small door of her small cabin, to look at the baby as he lay asleep!

We went to a large hotel, called the Planters House: built like an English hospital, with long passages and bare walls, and sky-lights above the room-doors for the free circulation of air. There were a great many boarders in it; and as many lights sparkled and glistened from the windows down into the street below, when we drove up, as if it had been illuminated on some occasion of rejoicing. It is an excellent house, and the proprietors have most bountiful notions of providing the creature comforts. Dining alone with my wife in our own room, one day, I counted fourteen dishes on the table at once.

In the old French portion of the town, the thoroughfares are narrow and crooked, and some of the houses are very quaint and picturesque: being built of wood, with tumble-down galleries before the windows, approachable by stairs or rather ladders, from the street. There are queer little barbers' shops, and drinking houses too, in this quarter; and abundance of crazy old tenements with blinking casements, such as may be seen in Flanders. Some of these ancient habitations, with high garret gable-windows poking into the roofs have a kind of French shrug about them; and being lop-sided with age, appear to hold their heads askew, besides, as if they were grimacing in astonishment at the American improvements.

It is hardly necessary to say, that these consist of wharfs and warehouses, and new buildings in all directions; and of a great many vast plans which are still "progressing." Already, however, some very good houses, broad streets, and marble fronted shops, have gone so far a-head as to be in a state of completion; and the town bids fair in a few years to improve considerably: though it is not likely ever to vie, in point of elegance or beauty, with Cincinnati.

The Roman Catholic religion, introduced here by the early French settlers, prevails extensively. Among the public institutions are a Jesuit College; a convent for "the Ladies of the Sacred Heart;" and a large chapel attached to the college, which was in course of erection at the time of my visit, and was intended to be consecrated on the second of December in the present year. The architect of this building, is one of the reverend fathers of the school, and the works proceed under his sole direction. The organ will be sent from Belgium.

In addition to these establishments, there is a Roman Catholic Cathedral, dedicated to Saint Francis Xavier; and a hospital, founded by the munificence of a deceased resident; who was a member of that Church. It also sends missionaries from hence among the Indian tribes.

The Unitarian Church is represented, in this remote place, as in most parts of America, by a gentleman of great worth and excellence. The poor have good reason to remember and bless it; for it befriends them, and aids the cause of rational education, without any sectarian or selfish views. It is liberal in all its actions; of kind construction; and of wide benevolence.

There are three free-schools already erected, and in full operation, in this city. A fourth is building and will soon be opened.

No man ever admits the unhealthiness of the place he dwells in (unless he is going away from it), and I shall therefore, I have no doubt, be at issue with the inhabitants of Saint Louis, in questioning the perfect salubrity of its climate, and in hinting that I think it must rather dispose to fever, in the summer and autumnal seasons. Just adding, that it is very hot, lies among great rivers, and has vast tracts of undrained swampy land around it, I leave the reader to form his own opinion.

As I had a great desire to see a prairie before turning back from the furthest point of my wanderings; and as some gentlemen of the town had, in their hospitable consideration, an equal desire to gratify me; a day was fixed, before my departure, for an expedition to the Looking-Glass Prairie, which is within thirty miles of the town. Deeming it possible that my readers may not object to know what kind of thing such a gipsy party may be at that distance from home, and among what sort of objects it moves, I will describe the jaunt in another chapter.

CHAPTER V.

A JAUNT TO THE LOOKING-GLASS PRAIRIE AND BACK.

I may premise that the word prairie is variously pronounced *paraaer*, *parearee*, and *parooree*. The latter mode of pronunciation is perhaps the most in favour.

We were fourteen in all, and all young men; indeed it is a singular though very natural feature in the society of these distant settlements, that it is mainly composed of adventurous persons in the prime of life, and has very few grey heads among it. There were no ladies, the trip being a fatiguing one, and we were to start at five o'clock in the morning, punctually.

I was called at four, that I might be certain of keeping nobody waiting; and having got some bread and milk for breakfast, threw up the window and looked down into the street, expecting to see the whole party busily astir, and great preparations going on below. But as everything was very quiet, and the street presented that hopeless aspect with which five o'clock in the morning is familiar elsewhere, I deemed it as well to go to bed again, and went accordingly.

I woke again at seven o'clock, and by that time the party had assembled, and were gathering round one light carriage, with a very stout axle-tree; one something on wheels like an amateur carrier's cart; one double phaeton of great antiquity and unearthly construction; one gig with a great hole in its back and a broken head; and one rider on horseback who was to go on before. I got into the first coach with three companies; the rest bestowed themselves in the other vehicles; two large baskets were made fast to the lightest; two large stone jars in wicker cases, technically known as demi-johns, were consigned to the "least rowdy" of the party for safe keeping; and the procession moved off to the ferry-boat, in which it was to cross the river bodily, men, horses, carriages, and all, as the manner in these parts is.

We got over the river in due course, and mustered again before a little wooden box on wheels, hove down all askant in a morass, with "MERCHANT TAILOR" painted in very large letters over the door. Having settled the order of proceeding, and the road to be taken, we started off once more, and began to make our way through an ill-favoured Black Hollow, called, less expressively, the American Bottom.

The previous day had been, not to say hot, for the term is weak and lukewarm in its power of conveying an idea of the temperature. The town had been on fire; in a blaze. But at night it had come on to rain in torrents, and all night long it had rained without cessation. We had a pair of very strong horses, but travelled at the rate of little more than a couple of miles an hour, through one unbroken slough of black mud and water. It had no variety but in depth. Now it was only half over the wheels, now it hid the axletree, and now the coach sank down in it almost to the windows. The air resounded in all directions with the loud chirping of the frogs, who, with the pigs (a coarse, ugly breed, as unwholesome-looking as though they were the spontaneous growth of the country) had the whole scene to themselves. Here and there we passed a log hut; but the wretched cabins were wide apart and thinly scattered, for though the soil is very rich in this place, few people can exist in such a deadly atmosphere. On either side of the track, if it deserve the name, was the thick bush; and everywhere was stagnant, slimy, rotten, filthy water.

As it is the custom in these parts to give a horse a gallon or so of cold water whenever he is in a foam with heat, we halted for that purpose, at a log inn in the wood, far removed from any other residence. It consisted of one room, bare-roofed and bare-walled, of course, with a loft above. The ministering priest was a swarthy young savage, in a shirt of cotton print like bed-furniture, and a pair of ragged trousers. There were a couple of young boys too, nearly naked, lying idly by the well; and they and he, and *the* traveller at the inn, turned out to look at us.

The traveller was an old man, with a grey gristly beard two inches long, a shaggy moustache of the same hue, and enormous eyebrows, which almost obscured his lazy semi-drunken glance, as he stood regarding us with folded arms; poising himself alternately upon his toes and heels. On being addressed by one of the party, he drew nearer, and said, rubbing his chin (which scraped under his horney hand like fresh gravel beneath a shoe), that he was from Delaware, and had lately bought a farm "down there," pointing into one of the marshes where the stunted trees were thickest. He was "going," he added, to St. Louis, to fetch his family, whom he had left behind; but he seemed in no great hurry to bring on these encumbrances, for when we moved away, he loitered back into the cabin, and was plainly bent on stopping there so long as his money lasted. He was a great politician of course, and explained his opinions at some length to one of our company; but I only remember that he concluded with two sentiments, one of which was, Somebody for ever! and the other Blast everybody else, which is by no means a bad abstract of the general creed in these matters.

When the horses were swollen out to about twice their natural dimensions (there seems to be an idea here, that this kind of inflation improves their going), we went forward again, through mud and mire, and damp, and festering heat, and brake and bush, attended always by the music of the frogs and pigs, until nearly noon, when we halted at a place called Belleville.

Belleville was a small collection of wooden houses, huddled together in the very heart of the bush and swamp. Many of them had singularly bright doors of red and yellow; for the place had been lately visited by a travelling painter, "who got along," as I was told, "by eating his way." The criminal court was sitting, and was at that moment trying some criminals for horse stealing: with whom it would most likely go hard: for live stock of all kinds being necessarily very much exposed in the woods, is held by the community in rather higher value than human life, and for this reason, juries generally make a point of finding all men indicted for cattle-stealing, guilty, whether or no.

The horses belonging to the bar, the judge, and witnesses, were tied to temporary racks set up roughly in the road; by which it is to be understood, a forest path, nearly knee deep in mud and slime.

There was an hotel in this place which, like all hotels in America, had its large dining-room for the public table. It was an odd, shambling, low-roofed out-house, half-cowshed, and half-kitchen, with a coarse brown canvas table-cloth, and tin sconces stuck against the walls, to hold candles at supper-time. The horseman had gone forward to have coffee and some eatables prepared, and they were by this time nearly ready. He had ordered "wheat-bread and chicken fixings," in preference to corn-bread and common doings." The latter kind of refection, includes only pork and bacon. The former comprehends broiled ham, sausages, veal cutlets, steaks, and such other viands of that nature as may be supposed, by a tolerably wide poetical construction, to "fix" a chicken comfortably in the digestive organs of any lady or gentleman.

On one of the door-posts at this inn, was a tin plate, whereon was inscribed in characters of gold "Doctor Crocus;" and on a sheet of paper, pasted up by the side of this plate, was a written announcement that Dr. Crocus would that evening deliver a lecture on Phrenology, for the benefit of the Belleville public; at a charge for admission of so much a head.

Straying up stairs, during the preparation of the chicken fixings, I happened to pass the Doctor's chamber; and as the door stood wide open, and the room was empty, I made bold to peep in.

It was a bare, unfurnished, comfortless room, with an unframed portrait hanging up at the head of the bed; a likeness I take it, of the Doctor, for the forehead was fully displayed, and great stress was laid by the artist upon its phrenological developments. The bed itself was covered with an old patchwork counterpane. The room was destitute of carpet or of curtain. There was a damp fire-place without any stove, full of wood ashes; a chair, and a very small table; and on the last named piece of furniture was displayed, in grand array, the doctor's library, consisting of some half dozen greasy old books.

Now, it certainly looked about the last apartment on the whole earth out of which any man would be likely to get anything to do him good. But the door, as I have said, stood coaxingly open, and plainly said in conjunction with the chair, the portrait, the table, and the books, "Walk in, gentlemen, walk in!" Don't be ill, gentlemen, when you may be well in no time. Doctor Crocus is here, gentlemen, the celebrated Doctor Crocus! Doctor Crocus has come all this way to cure you, gentlemen. If you haven't heard of Doctor Crocus, it's your fault, gentlemen, who live a little way out of the world here: not Doctor Crocus's. Walk in, gentlemen, walk in!"

In the passage below, when I went down stairs again was Doctor Crocus himself. A crowd had flocked in from the Court House, and a voice from among them all called out to the landlord, "Colonel! introduce Doctor Crocus."

"Mr. Dickens," says the colonel, "Doctor Crocus."

Upon which Dr. Crocus, who is a tall, fine-looking Scotchman, but rather fierce and warlike in appearance for a professor of the peaceful art of healing, bursts out of the concourse with his right arm extended, and his chest thrown out as far as it will possibly come, and says:

"Your countryman, sir!"

Whereupon Doctor Crocus and I shake hands; and Doctor Crocus looks as if I did'nt by any means realize his expectations, which, in a linen blouse, and a great straw hat with a green ribbon, and no gloves, and my face and nose profusely ornamented with the stings of mosquitoes and the bites of bugs, it is very likely I did not.

"Long in these parts, sir?" says I.

"Three or four months, sir," says the Doctor.

"Do you think of soon returning to the old country, sir?" says I.

Doctor Crocus makes no verbal answer, but gives me an imploring look, which says so plainly "Will you ask me that again? A little louder if you please?" that I repeat the question.

"Think of soon returning to the old country, sir?" repeats the Doctor.

"To the old country, sir," I rejoin.

Doctor Crocus looks round upon the crowd to observe the effect he produces, rubs his hands, and says in a very loud voice:

"Not yet a while, sir, not yet. You wo'nt catch me at that just yet, sir. I am a little to fond of freedom for *that*, sir. Ha, ha! Its not so easy for a man to tear himself from a free country such as this is, sir. Ha, ha! No, no! Ha, ha? None of that till one's obliged to do it, sir. No, no!"

As Doctor Crocus says these latter words he shakes his head knowingly, and laughs again. Many of the bye-standers shake their heads in concert with the doctor, and laugh too, and look at each other as much as to say, a pretty bright and first-rate sort of chap is Crocus!" and unless I am very much mistaken, a good many people went to the lecture that night, who never thought about Phrenology; or about Doctor Crocus either, in all their lives before.

From Belleville, we went on, through the same desolate kind of waste, and constantly attended, without the interval of a moment, by the same music; until, at three o'clock in the afternoon, we halted once more at a village called Lebanon to inflate the horses again, and give them some corn besides: of which they stood much in need. Pending this ceremony, I walked into the village, where I met a full-sized dwelling-house coming down-hill at a round trot, drawn by a score or more of oxen.

The public-house was so very clean and good a one, that the managers of the jaunt resolved to return to it and put up there for the night, if possible. This course decided on, and the horses being well refreshed, we again pushed forward, and came upon the Prairie at sunset.

It would be difficult to say why, or how—though it was possible from having heard and read so much about it—but the effect on me was disappointment. Looking towards the setting sun, there lay, stretched out before my view, a vast expanse of level ground; unbroken, save by one thin line of trees, which scarcely amounted to a scratch upon the great blank; until it met the glowing sky, wherein it seemed to dip: mingling with its rich colours, and mellowing in its distant blue. There it lay, a tranquil sea or lake without water, if such a simile be admissible, with the day going down upon it: a few birds wheeling here and there: and solitude and silence reigning paramount around. But the grass was not yet high; there were bare black patches on the ground; and the few wild flowers that the eye could see, were poor and scanty. Great as the picture was, its very flatness and extent, which left nothing to the imagination, tamed it down and cramped its interest. I felt little of that sense of freedom and exhilaration which a Scottish heath inspires, or even our English downs awaken. It was lonely and wild, but oppressive in its barren monotony. I felt that in traversing the Prairies I could never abandon myself to the scene, forgetful of all else; as I should do instinctively, were the heather underneath my feet, or an iron-bound coast beyond; but should often glance towards the distant and frequently-receding line of the horizon, and wish it gained and passed. It is not a scene to be forgotten, but it is scarcely one, I think (at all events, as I saw it) to remember with much pleasure, or to covet the looking-on again, in after life.

We encamped near a solitary log-house, for the sake of its water, and dined upon the plain. The baskets contained roast fowls, buffalo's tongue, (an exquisite dainty, by the way), ham, bread, cheese, and butter: biscuits, champagne, sherry; lemons and sugar for punch; and abundance of rough ice. The meal was delicious, and the entertainers were the soul of kindness and good humour. I have often recalled that cheerful party to my pleasant recollection since, and shall not easily forget, in junkettings nearer home with friends of older date, my boon companions on the Prairie.

Returning to Lebanon that night, we lay at the little inn at which we had halted in the afternoon. In point of cleanliness and comfort it would have suffered by no comparison with any village alehouse, of a homely kind, in England.

Rising at five o'clock next morning, I took a walk about the village; none of the houses were strolling about to-day, but it was early for them yet, perhaps; and then amused myself by lounging in a kind of farm-yard behind the tavern, of which the leading features were, a strange jumble of rough sheds for stables: a rude colonnade built as a cool place of summer resort; a deep well; a great earthern mound for keeping vegetables in winter time; and a pigeon-house, whose little apertures looked, as they do in all pigeon-houses, very much too small for the admission of the plump and swelling-breasted birds who were strutting about it, though they tried to get in never so hard. That interest exhausted, I took a survey of the inn's two parlours, which were decorated with coloured prints of Washington, and President Madison, and of a white-faced young lady (much speckled by the flies), who held up her gold neck-chain for the admiration of the spectator, and informed all admiring comers that she was "just seventeen:" although I should have thought her older. In the best room were two oil portraits of the Kitcat size, representing the landlord and his infant son; both looking as bold as lions, and staring out of the canvas with an intensity that would have been cheap at any price. They were painted, I think, by the artist who had touched up the Belleville doors with red and gold; for I seemed to recognise his style immediately.

After breakfast, we started to return by a different way from that which we had taken yesterday, and coming up at ten o'clock with an encampment of German emigrants carrying their goods in carts, who had made a rousing fire which they were just quitting, stopped there to refresh. And very pleasant the fire was; for, hot though it had been yesterday, it was quite cold to-day, and the wind blew keenly. Looming in the distance, as we rode along, was another of the ancient Indian burial-places, called the Monks' Mound; in memory of a body of fanatics of the order of La Trappe, who founded a desolate convent there, many years ago, when there were no settlers within a thousand miles, and were all swept off by the pernicious climate: in which lamentable fatality few rational people will suppose, perhaps, that society experienced any severe deprivation.

The track of to-day had the same features as the track of yesterday. There was the swamp, the bush, the perpetual chorus of frogs, the rank unseemly growth, the unwholesome steaming earth. Here and there, and frequently too, we encountered a solitary broken down waggon, full of some new settler's goods. It was a pitiful sight to see one of these vehicles deep in the mire; the axletree broken; a wheel lying idly by its side; the man gone miles away, to look for assistance: the woman seated among their wandering household gods, with a baby at her breast, a picture of forlorn, dejected patience; the team of oxen crouching down mournfully in the mud, and breathing forth such clouds of vapour from their mouths and nostrils, that all the damp mist and fog around seemed to have come direct from them.

In due time we mustered once again before the merchant tailor's, and having done so, crossed over to the city in the ferry-boat passing, on the way, a spot called Bloody Island, the duelling-ground of St. Louis, and so designated in honour of the last fatal combat fought there which was with pistols breast to breast. Both combatants fell dead upon the ground; and possibly some rational people may think of them, as of the gloomy madmen on the Monk's Mound, that they were no great loss to the community.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE AERIAL STEAM CARRIAGE.

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Atlas* upon this most extraordinary project:—

"Sir,—From the proverbial respectability of the *Atlas* newspaper, the public are inclined to place confidence in statements originating in its columns, yet the announcement of the 4th instant, respecting the "Aerial Steam Carriage, made many of my friends, as well as myself, exceedingly sceptical as to its correctness. I have, therefore, taken much pains to ascertain the fact, and have no hesitation in corroborating the paragraph you have submitted for the public information.

"It is perfectly true that such an invention is in existence, totally distinct from the principle of balloons; that a working model has been shown me, which, by its action, appears to establish the perfect practicability of travelling through the air, being so complete and simple in its construction, and the combination of its parts so extraordinary, that little doubt remains that the important results of the invention will be fully achieved.

"I am given to understand that the first carriage will be ready for operation early in the ensuing year: it therefore behoves individuals to await the development of this wonderful invention, when it may become an important subject for consideration as to the changes that will result to society, whether under the control of the Government, or in the hands of a public company.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"J. S. MILES,
"(Late Dodwell and Miles, East India Army Agents, 69, Cornhill.)
"24th November, 1842."

Whether the alleged passengers, goods, &c., can be conveyed through the air to any given place be propogated seriously, or as a hoax, is more than we can determine; but of the fact that it has become a matter of serious comment there can be no doubt. The following observations are from the *Atlas*:—"We have at this moment to speak of a discovery which must not only astound every reader, whether at home or abroad, but make him deeply ponder over the consequences likely to occur if the expectations of those connected with the invention are fulfilled. Aerial Steam Carriage is the name of a new machine for which a company has taken out a patent, and which is to convey passengers, goods, and despatches, through the air, forming the journey from London to India in four days! and will travel at the rate of from seventy-five to one hundred miles per hour. At the first glance such announcement our readers will doubtless feel disposed to treat it as some numerical absurdity, written merely to excite wonder, and expressly for the marvel-loving mass of society; but the facts connected with the subject are of a kind to dispel disbelief, at least as to the truth of such a contrivance being in process of formation. A company of gentlemen is formed, intellectual and mechanical men not likely to be misled by too sanguine expectations, the patent was formally sealed on the 29th of September last, while experiments and systematic arrrangements are in progress to complete the design. All these, that the inventors are convinced of the certainty of the invention, and wonderful as may appear this gigantic stride in science, we have no right for disbelief, when we remember with what incredulity the proposition to light the metropolis with an invisible light was received—when we know that seven years since we should have been deemed madmen if we had stated that we should shortly travel at the rate of forty to one hundred miles an hour. In such an age of improvement, we really have no